

The Bund
From Bonn

IT'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Temp. 14-17 (57-63). Tomorrow variable.
Temp. 15-18 (59-63). Tomorrow clear. Yesterday:
Temp. 15-18 (59-63). CHANNING: Moderate.
Overcast. Temp. 15-18 (59-63). NEW
Clear. Temp. 15-18 (59-63). Yesterday:
Temp. 15-18 (59-63).

NATIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

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After Harassment by KGB

Amalrik Yields, Accepts Exile

By David K. Shipler

NEW YORK, April 13 (NYT).—Amalrik, the dissident who suffered years of unrelenting harassment and exile, has yielded to a suggestion that he accept exile abroad and his wife, Gyselle, a have yielded to suggestion that they emigrate to Israel. Mr. Amalrik said the other day in an interview. The couple, who are Jewish, intend to travel first to the Netherlands and then to Israel.

It is not a decision taken by the 37-year-old writer. "I did not want to go to Israel or anywhere else. When a man is born in a country and is a writer, he wants to leave that country," Amalrik is a Jew man with a grey beard. There was no air about him as he discussed his life with a dry, wry smile.



Andrei Amalrik

and often humorous book about his arrest and life.

The work for which he is best known in the West is his long essay entitled "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1994?" It is a portrait of a grim society whose stagnation exposes it to the prospect of violent revolution and war with China. "The Soviet regime, he guesses, will collapse sometime between 1980 and 1985."

It was less his prediction that commanded attention throughout the world than the free irony with which he dared to write against a system that does not tolerate dissent.

In May, 1970, undoubtedly because of the essay, Mr. Amalrik was arrested again, charged with

slandering the Soviet state and sentenced to three years in prison. At the end of his term, he was again exiled to Siberia, to the city of Magadan, where he lived until his return to Moscow last May.

"Difficult Life"

"When I got back to Moscow, a very difficult life began," he said. The Amalriks tried to live in Gyselle's single room in central Moscow, but the police ordered him out of the city, asserting he had no permission to live here. He took a room in a rural town nearby. He was arrested four times and on each occasion was held for several hours or overnight.

In the latest arrest, on Feb. 20, he said, he was picked up at night by four men who put him in a car and took him to Kaluga, south of Moscow, then to Borovsk, where he was interrogated by a prosecutor who hinted at possible imprisonment.

"This was the beginning of the toughest pressure," Mr. Amalrik said. "When I returned to Moscow 24 hours later, three men followed me—I noticed them in the metro—and they said that I should just sit at home and if I went to see my friends they would break my head. After that I was always followed by four or five people."

"It went on for a month," he continued. "I could not do anything for a month. I could not do any systematic work."

He called a KGB (secret police) agent who had once interrogated him, he said, and the agent advised him to apply to emigrate to Israel.



Rescue workers searching ruins after a blast ripped Finnish ammunition factory.

Finnish Ammunition Factory Blast Kills at Least 43

HELSINKI, April 13 (UPI).—At least 43 persons were killed and more than 70 injured, many of them women, in an explosion today at an ammunition factory in Lapua, 245 miles northwest of Helsinki, the Defense Ministry said.

It was the country's worst industrial accident. The defense minister flew to the scene and the government set up an immediate board of inquiry.

The explosion occurred at 7:45 a.m. in a brick building measur-

ing 50 yards by 30 yards situated in the middle of the factory complex. The building, in which 2,600 pounds of gunpowder was stored, was demolished.

A Defense Department spokesman said that many of the dead were women, but they were unrecognizable because of their burns.

Officials declined to give a damage cost estimate, but they said that the state-owned complex was not insured.

An engineer said, "The top of the building was used mainly

for storing gunpowder. But the building's main purpose was for loading cartridges, and there were also some social rooms."

The factory, built in 1923, had been exporting 70 per cent of its annual production to 30 countries.

The Defense Ministry said that it had inspected the building in February and approved safety conditions. The metal workers union today called for better worker protection. It said that it also had recently inspected the building.

Nationalists, Left Main Winners in West Bank Vote

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, April 13 (NYT).—A new and more militant leadership dominated by Palestinian nationalists and Arab radicals emerged on the occupied West Bank today after the ballots were counted in yesterday's municipal elections.

The final tabulations announced this morning showed that Communists, Syrian Ba'athists and candidates sympathetic to the Palestine Liberation Organization swept to power in many of the major towns and villages on the occupied West Bank.

The scope of the nationalists' successes clearly surprised the Israeli authorities. Some nationalist gains had been expected at the expense of the older, more conservative leadership, but not on the scale that occurred.

Arab leaders contended today that the vote demonstrated a clear preference for an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

"Could the message be more clear?" asked Karim Khalaf, the mayor of Ramallah, whose "National Bloc" ticket scored a major victory by winning eight of the nine seats on the city council.

"The vote shows the whole world that the West Bankers are Palestinians who want to establish their own national entity and put an end to the Israeli occupation," he said.

Whatever the larger political implications of the voting, it ushered in a younger, more outspoken leadership that is likely to stress Palestinian issues and be less cooperative with the Israeli occupation authorities.

More Radical Mayors

New and generally more radical mayors were selected in 10 of the 24 towns involved in the election. A total of 148 new municipal councilmen were elected, leaving only 43 holdovers from the previous administrations elected in the last elections in 1972.

Candidates running on the "National Bloc" lists won all or most of the municipal seats in Hebron, Nablus, Ramallah, Tulikarem, Jericho, Beit Jala and Beit Sahour.

These included a number of candidates affiliated with the resurgent West Bank Communist party. Outlawed under Jordanian and Israeli administration, the tightly organized, clandestine party campaigned vigorously by word of mouth and scored last year gains.

The one exception to the pattern was Bethlehem, where the popular Christian mayor, Elias Frej, was returned to office with six members of his ticket winning seats on the 11-man council.

The biggest change was in the southern city of Hebron, the second-largest on the West Bank, where nationalists and leftists swept all 10 positions on the council.

A number of Israeli political figures and commentators expressed dismay at the results of the voting.

Zevulun Hammer, the minister of social welfare who is a leader of the National Religious party, said that the election had taught Israel a valuable lesson. "It proves that if we return the West Bank to Jordan or so-called moderates," he said, "it will pass immediately into the hands of the PLO."

At the opposite end of the political spectrum, Meir Pail, the leader of the Jewish Radical party, argued that the results strengthened the arguments in favor of the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. "Granting the West Bank independence is the only way to avoid an explosion there," he said.

According to the figures distributed by the military government, a total of 63,000 men and women, or 72.3 per cent of the registered voters, cast ballots.

House Bars Bids To Block Plane Sales to Egypt

WASHINGTON, April 13 (UPI).—The House International Relations Committee voted today to lay aside five resolutions aimed at blocking the administration's proposed sale of C-130 aircraft to Egypt, thereby dissolving final congressional opposition to the transaction.

A key element in the committee's decision were assurances provided by the State Department that military command training to be offered 20 Egyptian officers this year would not turn into a loophole for providing Egypt with U.S. military secrets.

Yesterday, Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J., the last influential holdout in the Senate, said that he would not press for a resolution of disapproval on the basis of the new assurances from the State Department.

Action by both the Senate and House is required to block the \$65-million transaction to provide Egypt with the aircraft and pilot training and the time limit for disapproval runs out this week.

Criticism of 1973

Club of Rome Reconsiders Value of Economic Growth

By Leonard Silk

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—The Club of Rome, the group of 20 nations that met here last year to commission a study on "The Limits to Growth," now recognizes that further global growth might be the problems of poverty and threats to peace are to be solved.

The international conference on the limits to growth, held at the University of Pennsylvania, was the first of its kind. It was founded by Aurelio Peccei, founder of the Club of Rome and former manager of Olivetti, stated he limited growth report, sold more than a million worldwide, had served its purpose of "getting the world's attention" focused on the dangers of unplanned and unrolled population and industrial expansion.

The original study, based on a limited model developed at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, warned of a disaster striking within a century, sent growth trends continuing.

President Rockefeller, in a prepared for a meeting club, attacked "no-growth" and social philosophy. "It has always retarded the traditional dynamic of the nation."

Myth-busting

Peccei said in an interview the MIT group had "punched the myth of exponential growth" but that it was now essential to find solutions to the problems which their report warned.

Effort to do so, he said, require "punching a myth—the myth of uncompetence."

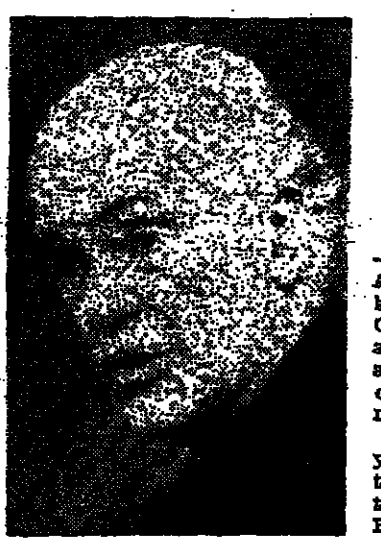
This meeting in Philadelphia in honor of the U.S. Bicentennial was used by the Club of Rome to partly reveal a study it has commissioned by the Nobel laureate Prof. Jan Tinbergen of the Netherlands on the creation of "a new international order." Prof. Tinbergen is working with 20 other experts from developing and developed countries.

The call for a new international economic order was made at the sixth and seventh special sessions of the UN General Assembly. Although the meaning of the phrase is vague, it has generally been taken to signify an order that would better serve the interests of developing countries, and in particular their poor.

Concrete Proposals

The Tinbergen report will set forth concrete proposals for achieving ends in 10 areas:

- The international monetary system. The report is expected to call for additional creation of monetary reserves for the purpose of financing more rapid development of the Third World.
- Income redistribution and the financing of development. The report will probably call for substantial increases in transfer payments to Third World countries, especially the poorest, with particular attention on the use of these resources for directly attacking poverty. The Tinbergen report will open endorsement the principle of greater equity for the poor nations, which it regards as an essential principle for the achievement of world peace.
- Industrialization, trade and international division of labor. The report is expected to call for closer collaboration among re-



Aurelio Peccei

gional blocs and for more "multilateralism" rather than bilateral relations in trade. It will also call for reduction of import impediments to industrial products from the Third World.

- Food production and distribution. The report favors implementation of decisions made at the world food conference in Rome for adequate stockpiling to be furthered by the pressure of agricultural organizations on the governments of industrialized countries.
- Energy, ores and minerals. The report favors extra efforts for research on fusion, nuclear, solar and geothermal energy, possibly to be coordinated by a world energy research authority.
- Environmental programs and ocean management. The report supports the conference on the law of the sea, with concentration on building a federation of international organizations.
- Transnational enterprises. Mr. Peccei favors the internationalization of multinational corporations. He recognizes that this may be difficult to do in the short run, but he feels that it is urgent to separate multinational corporations from the multinational corporations.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Parallels Washington-Ankara Accord U.S., Greece Reach Pact on Bases

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 13 (NYT).—To match the new Washington-Ankara accord on bases in Turkey, the United States and Greece have reached tentative agreement on a four-year pact allowing the continued operation of four U.S. military installations in Greece.

State Department officials said yesterday that, as a result of intensive discussions in recent days, they expected Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to initial an agreement-in-principle with Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Mitsotakis here in Washington on Thursday. Officials said that it might take several more months of detailed negotiation to conclude the pact.

Under the accord, which will parallel a four-year agreement on bases that was signed last month with Turkey, the Greeks will be promised about \$700 million in military assistance, the officials said.

Turkey would receive \$1 billion over a four-year period if Congress approved the bases agreement with Ankara. Greece would receive less because Turkey, where the United States has 25 bases—22 more than in Greece.

Political Considerations

The decision to go ahead with an agreement in principle with Greece was taken in the wake of the Turkish accord, and was dictated by political considerations in Greece and on Capitol Hill, officials said.

The news of the Turkish-U.S. agreement, signed March 26, caused widespread concern in Athens. Greek officials said they feared that the multi-year guarantee of aid to Turkey would tip the military balance in the Aegean area in Ankara's favor. Premier Constantine Karamanlis, who is regarded as friendly to the United States, was accused of being ridiculed by Washington.

A Greek delegation that was in the United States when the Turkish accord was signed was withdrawn to Athens. Meanwhile, on Capitol Hill, Mr. Kissinger was advised that the Turkish agreement faced "very rough sledding" due to the pro-Greek sympathies of many members of Congress over the Turkish occupation of 40 per cent of Cyprus. Moreover, there was concern over the promise of a four-year allocation of \$1 billion to Turkey, since Congress has traditionally refused to vote such authorizations for periods of longer than two years.

To head off criticism on Capitol Hill, the administration pledged that it would seek to accelerate the year-old negotiations with Greece on bases rights.

Until now, the Greeks had not demanded a clear link between bases rights and military aid, as had the Turks. But the situation has now changed, officials said, and the Greeks want to insure that if the Turks have a long-range commitment, Athens will have one.

Mr. Kissinger said in New York last week that he hoped Con-

gress would approve the Turkish agreement, "all the more so as we are prepared to make a parallel arrangement with Greece and are in the process of negotiations with Greece right now."

"The United States does not feel that it should choose between two countries whose friendship it has valued, whose contribution to the common defense is essential," he said.

The first sign of the progress that had been made privately was the announcement yesterday

that Mr. Mitsotakis was coming to the United States last night for talks "on the issues concerning the status of United States bases in Greece, and on common efforts to help insure peace and security in the eastern Mediterranean area."

The four key U.S. installations in Greece include an air base at Athens, a communications station at Nafpaktos, a port and airfield at Suda Bay, Crete, and an electronic listening station at Heraklion, also in Crete.

Syrian Troops Ease Drives To Impose Lebanon Settlement

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, April 13.—Syrian troops slowed their advance in Lebanon today in the face of mounting leftist opposition and the hostility of some neighboring Arab states.

From the Syrians' entrenched positions at the Mamas border post on the main Damascus-Beirut highway, small reconnaissance patrols moved as far as 15 kilometers down the road but they made no attempt to dig in.

Syrian patrols on back roads from the border to Sidon were also active, witnesses said.

Socialist leader Kamal Jumblatt, head of the leftist alliance, drove from his mountain stronghold of Aley to Dahr al-Balad, where a small force of troops from his private militia and the rebel Lebanese Arab Army was stationed in the path of any Syrian advance down the Beirut highway. He was cheered by the troops as he walked among them.

Mr. Jumblatt, who has accused the United States of conniving with Damascus over the Syrian incursion into Lebanon, was awaiting the outcome of contacts he has had with other Arab states in his attempt to force the Syrians to withdraw, political sources said.

He appealed yesterday for the Arab League to act in the situation, citing the danger of "Israeli counter-intervention as the illegal Syrian presence grows."

Other Lebanese political leaders were assessing today the hard-line speech in which Syrian President Hafez al-Assad emphasized yesterday that Syria was ready to move into Lebanon to end this nation's year-old civil war.

Lebanon's two top Christian leaders, meanwhile, today hailed Syria's military intervention.

President Eleanore Fouadieh, whose days in office are believed numbered, wired President Assad (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Says U.S. Fails to Understand East Europe

Romania Warns on 'Sonnenfeldt Doctrine'

BUENOS AIRES, April 13 (Reuters).—Romania warned the United States today that to follow the "Sonnenfeldt doctrine" would make it distrustful and do damage to its international relations.

A 4,000-word article in the leftist party daily Scinteia spoke to President Nicolae Ceausescu strongly attacked U.S. policy toward Romania by senior State Department official Helmut Sonnenfeldt.

Sonnenfeldt's advocacy of a "organic relationship" between Eastern Europe and the United States caused a storm in Romania when a classified copy of his remarks was made public.

Later told reporters his remarks had been misinterpreted in press. What he meant by "organic relationship" was the need for independence and autonomy of Romania's neighbors rather than subjugation by force.

The sharply worded Scinteia article, written by Communist party secretary Cornel Borlica, was seen here as evidence of President Ceausescu's fears that his independence of Moscow was being undermined.

The article was broadcast in full by the official news agency Agpres.

Mr. Sonnenfeldt's ideas were just an up-to-date version of the cold-war doctrine of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Scinteia said.

"It is strange and inconceivable how politicians of our days can still turn to such an outdated arsenal, cannot understand the new realities of the world and the big changes wrought in modern international relations," it said.

Mr. Sonnenfeldt has also come under sharp criticism in Yugoslavia for his remarks to a meeting of U.S. ambassadors in London last December.

Scinteia compared the U.S. official's apparent acceptance of the idea of spheres of influence

to the age of Metternich—the 19th-century Austrian statesman whose skillful juggling of the balance of power has been admired by Henry Kissinger.

There was no direct reference to Mr. Kissinger, though the Romanian article appeared to associate him with its attack on his top State Department aide by criticizing U.S. opposition to Communists entering West European governments.

The article praised President Ford for dissociating himself from any "Sonnenfeldt doctrine" toward Eastern Europe and for "declaring for a policy of observance of the people's independence and liberty."

"As to the 'Sonnenfeldt doctrine,' it should be said that it does not meet the requirements of the present, that it runs counter to the development of friendly cooperation among peoples, and cannot but breed distrust in U.S. policy and gravely harm its international relations," Scinteia said.

Californians Hunt Truffles in Them Thar Hills

By Bill Richards

SANTA ROSA, Calif., April 13 (UPI).—Henry Trione says there is "black gold" waiting to be discovered in the hills of northern California.

Whenever possible, the mortgage banker leaves his glass-walled office in this city of 50,000, about 50 miles north of San Francisco, changes from a silk suit into khakis and work boots, and puts in a couple of hours searching on nearby hillsides.

The object of this exploration is neither oil nor buried treasure.

Truffles are Mr. Trione's passion. Someday, the 55-year-old financier would like to establish California alongside the handful of regions in France and Italy that are the only sources of one of the culinary world's most prized and expensive delicacies.

Until now, almost no one believed that truffles could be found in the United States.

But Mr. Trione and another Santa Rosa banker, Ralph Stone, discovered that there are edible varieties of the fungus in northern California and Oregon. Last year, they formed a company called Tristo, Ltd., and established a "truffle division" to unearth the rare delicacy and make it as available as mushrooms.

Truffles usually grow between the roots of pine, oak or willow trees, Mr. Trione said. While there are nearly 200 known varieties, only a couple—the French black and Italian white—are generally regarded as desirable by chefs.

Mr. Trione and Mr. Stone have not found enough good truffle beds to begin marketing them but they have been searching for likely growing areas with two specially trained Italian truffle-hunting hounds. They said they are ready to begin the hunt in earnest when the spring growing season gets under way here.

Meanwhile, they have been busy generating interest in the product. Last November, they were the hosts at the first annual California Truffle Congress.

"Prove Them Wrong"

"People say there are no truffles in America," Mr. Stone said. "Henry and I want to prove them wrong."

Mr. Stone even convinced cartoonist friend Charles Schultz, creator of the "Peanuts" comic strip, that there are truffles to be found here. Mr. Schultz promptly produced a series of comic strips showing Snoopy in the role of a truffle hunter.

The decision to form Tristo grew out of a boat trip that Mr. Trione, Mr. Stone, their wives and some friends took two years ago on a luxury liner, the France.

Mr. Trione recalled that a main course was veal with a truffle garnish. The dish inspired Mr. Trione and Mr.

Stone to go to Alba, in the center of Italy's greatest truffle region.

"Italian Descent"

"Being of northern Italian descent, my folks would get fresh truffles and we had them when we were growing up," Mr. Trione said. "I wanted to go back and see where they came from."

The two bankers decided they wanted a pair of the truffle-hunting hounds they saw in Alba and they made arrangements to buy them and pick them up on a return trip.

Their hunt for edible truffles has taken them along the West Coast and across nearly 300,000 acres of land that Tristo has contracted for truffle-hunting privileges.

The West Coast of the United States actually has more known species of truffles than any other place in the world but the problem, Mr. Trione said, is to find a type that is neither bland nor unpalatable.

Irish Church-State Polemics Arise Again on Contraception

By Liam Hourican

DUBLIN, April 13 (UPI)—It is common wisdom in Ireland that when bishops and politicians quarrel here it is usually the layman who gets the worst of it. Over the years public men have learned to be wary of what would be called "a stroke of the curate"—a bishop's staff—and it is not forgotten that in 1951 a government fell as a result of

an episcopal condemnation of a proposed law. Now Ireland is witnessing another classic confrontation between a politician and a prelate. No one is suggesting that the fate of the government hangs on the outcome, but the argument promises to tell a good deal about the power of the Catholic Church to influence political choices and the extent of support here for a pluralist secular state.

The opponents in the debate are Conor Cruise O'Brien, the minister for posts and telegraphs, who is a historian and a literary critic, and the Most Rev. Jeremiah Newman, bishop of Limerick and former president of the seminary for the training of priests, Maynooth College, outside Dublin.

Two weeks ago, Mr. O'Brien crossed the border to address a meeting of the Irish Humanist Association, a small group of agnostics in Newmarket, County Down. After referring to the "stridently aggressive forms of Northern Ireland sectarianism," he said:

"In the republic we have our own forms of sectarianism, which have tended to be conducted not in a roar but in a sort of pervasive whisper. The organized religious minorities in the republic, when they look for change in the sectarian parts of our laws, are rebuffed courteously but adamantly."

The republic, in which 95 per cent of the population is Catholic, forbids both divorce and the sale of contraceptives. Mr. O'Brien argued that the likelihood of a sharp expansion in population, exceeding increases in available jobs, made it an urgent matter to change the law on contraception.

"As humanists," he said, "we are all committed to the idea of a secular state, leaving religion to the private conscience." No Irish government minister had ever spoken out publicly in such terms. The response from the church hierarchy was not long in coming.

"Insult," Bishop Newman said in a statement. "It is an insult to find a minister of state of the republic, a self-declared agnostic, in a lecture in Northern Ireland to a humanist association, being so profligate in the use of the term 'sectarian.'"

It was, he said, a "monstrosity" for anyone to imply that the moral attitudes of Irish Catholics in general were in any way sectarian.

As for the secular state urged by Mr. O'Brien, the bishop said: "It is something we will have to fight against to the end—it is a challenge to the country and the church in this country."

If Bishop Newman meant that the moral standards of the majority of the people were of no concern to the state, that was not so, Mr. O'Brien answered.

The bishop, he said, was confusing a secular state with a secular society. His own point, Mr. O'Brien said, had been that where people agreed to different religious beliefs, the state should not enforce one view against another.

He went on: "The vehemence of Dr. Newman's language is hardly helpful to the promotion of rational dialogue and the calming of passions on this island."

Mr. O'Brien was speaking in a personal capacity. His colleagues in the government show no inclination to do battle with the church hierarchy in this context. Legislation to change the divorce laws would require a constitutional amendment approved by referendum, and that is not regarded as likely in the foreseeable future.

The government did attempt a change in the law on contraception in 1974, only to be defeated in part by its own leader.

2 Manson Cultists Get Jail for Death Threats

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 13 (UPI)—Manson cultist Sandra Good, warning the judge and courtroom audience that "you will soon lose your minds," was sentenced today to 15 years in prison for conspiring to mail death threats.

Co-defendant Susan Murphy, 32, a self-described "sister in Charles Manson's church," was sentenced to five years in prison.

Prague Party Told Workers Must Do More

PRAGUE, April 13 (UPI)—Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Stougal told the Communist party congress today that the nation must work harder to justify higher living standards. Slackers, he said, will have their wages cut.

Presenting the new five-year economic plan, Mr. Stougal said factory managers must enforce stricter labor discipline and should also pay more attention to market research to satisfy consumers.

Mr. Stougal, considered a moderate, like party leader Gustav Husak, was the main speaker on the second day of the congress, following brief addresses by visiting Communist party delegation chiefs, including Andrei Kirilenko of the Soviet Politburo.

Mr. Kirilenko said Leonid Brezhnev was "in his thoughts and in his heart" at the Czechoslovak congress. He gave no reason for the Kremlin leader's absence.

He bestowed praise on Mr. Husak as a "great Marxist" and a loyal friend of the Soviet Union, and a great Czechoslovak patriot—in effect giving the Soviet party's blessing to Mr. Husak's re-election as party leader scheduled for the week's end.

Mr. Stougal said factory managers should apply stricter wage sanctions against those who do not perform good-quality work, whose performance is inadequate, and who want from society more than they deserve.

He said improvement of the economy "depends on more rhythmic production, on a lower failure rate of production equipment, and on stricter work discipline."

The economic plan calls for more joint industrial projects with East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and cooperation on energy supplies with the Soviet Union, particularly in natural gas.

Mr. Stougal said average wages should increase up to 25 per cent in the five-year period.

Chad's President Escapes Attempt At Assassination

NDJAMENA, Chad, April 13.—Four persons were killed and 72 wounded today in a grenade attack on President Felix Malloum during a military parade to mark the first anniversary of the coup that brought him to power.

Gen. Malloum escaped injury in the attack, although a member of the country's ruling Supreme Military Council was injured. One of the President's bodyguards was killed.

Three hand grenades were used in the attack. Two persons died immediately and the other two died in a hospital.

In Algiers, Abba Siddick, exiled leader of the Chad underground National Liberation Front, claimed responsibility for the attack. "Our commandments tried to put an end to this military dictatorship set up by Malloum a year ago," Mr. Siddick said.

His guerrillas control most of the northeastern corner of Chad adjoining the Sudanese border. They are fighting both Gen. Malloum's troops and the rival guerrilla movement of Hissene Habre, which controls the Tibesti mountains in the extreme north.

It is Mr. Habre's forces which have held French archaeologist Françoise Claustre hostage since April 21, 1974.

9 in Niger Face Death

NIAMEY, Niger, April 13 (Reuters)—A court-martial has sentenced nine persons to death and 23 to life imprisonment for their part in an abortive coup attempt here last month.

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Holiday Inn



APRIL AFTERNOON—A man and his dog strolling along a rural road in Rockingham County, Virginia.

Shell, BP Admit Contributing £3.3 Million to Italian Parties

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, April 13.—Shell and British Petroleum admitted today that they paid about £3.3 million (£6 million) to Italian political parties between 1969 and 1973. Shell said it donated about £2,500,000 but said that no contributions were made to either "extreme left or extreme right parties."

The payments were made through a subsidiary, Shell Italiana, and did not contravene Italian laws according to a statement issued by the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. and the Shell Transport and Trading Co., parent organizations of the British-Dutch combine.

In a statement tonight, British Petroleum said the Italian subsidiary gave a total of £800,000

to "political parties of the Italian coalition government" during the period.

Shell said that "during the years 1969 to 1973 Shell Italiana made payments in Italy in lire equivalent to approximately £500,000 per annum as contributions to various political parties, which did not include the extreme left or extreme right parties."

Last week the Sunday Times published detailed allegations that Shell and British Petroleum bribed Italian officials and made donations to four center-left coalition parties, including the Socialist party and the Social Democratic party.

BP said the contributions had been properly recorded on its books. The company, in which the British government has a 70 per cent stake, denied it had made illegal political payments.

"Contributions had been made in only 7 of the 70 countries in which BP operates worldwide, where it is legal for companies to make political contributions and where this is a recognized practice," the statement said.

BP added that according to its own investigation none of the contributions made in any of the countries had exceeded £10,000 in any one year. No money had ever been given for political purposes in Britain.

Shell also said the payments "were understood to be legal and not to have violated Italian tax laws."

"All such payments by Shell Italiana were stopped after an audit had brought them to the attention of the group shareholders," it said. "This action was taken well before the matter had become a public issue, either in Italy or elsewhere."

Shell Italiana was sold to an Italian state-owned enterprise in 1973 because of its increasing unprofitability, the company said. The statement said the company had investigated other irregular payments totaling about £840,000 in different parts of the world in the five years since 1971.

Koppers Reveals Payments
PITTSBURGH, April 13 (AP)—Koppers Co. said yesterday that since 1971 it has paid persons in foreign countries \$15 million to promote business.

The disclosure was in a report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with the proposed merger of Koppers and the Tulem Corp. of Milwaukee.

Koppers, an engineering and manufacturing firm which did \$1 billion worth of business last year, said no political payments were made, except for a small amount in Canada where such contributions are legal.

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO
OFFICE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUSS-MASSA REGION
— AGADIR —

NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL TENDER N° 9-76 ORSM

Within the equipment of the upper area of the Souss Valley, the Office for the Agricultural Development of the Souss-Massa region is soliciting international bids for "PUMP, DIESEL MATERIAL AND ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS" for the equipment of 6,300 ha forming the Upper area of the Souss Valley, in the Taroudant Region.

Offers, including all references and technical information, should reach the Office for the Agricultural Development of the Souss-Massa Region by noon on May 4, 1976, at the latest.

Tender files may be withdrawn or sent upon request, against payment of 300 DES (THREE HUNDRED DRAHMS) payable by cheque made out to Monsieur l'Agent Comptable de l'O.R.M.V.A. of the Souss-Massa, Rue des Administrations Publiques, B.P. 21, AGADIR.

Deputies Clear Way for Early Election

Central Bank Bolsters Lira With Reported \$20 Million

ROME, April 13 (UPI)—The Bank of Italy intervened heavily to support the weakening lira today and the Chamber of Deputies approved legislation clearing the way for elections in June.

Politicians said the Senate probably would vote next week to complete enactment of the measure, which shortens and streamlines preparations for elections to be held a year early.

The lira opened trading in Milan, on the nation's highest exchange, at 910.50 to the dollar, its first rise above the 900 level

and a 32.5-per-cent drop in value during the last six weeks. Financial sources said the Bank of Italy intervened during the day's trading, spending a reported \$20 million of its dwindling foreign-currency reserves to prop up the ailing lira. The lira closed at 897.75 to the dollar, slightly stronger than its closing quote yesterday of 893.20.

The Milan Stock Market index, which plunged yesterday to its lowest level in 20 years, recovered slightly, gaining 3.20 points.

The ruling Christian Democratic party of Premier Aldo Moro, its other options played out, consented to the parliamentary session in which the legislation on the early elections was introduced.

The legislation calls for a reduction from 76 days to 45 in the usual preparation time for national elections.

Meanwhile, in an interview with the magazine L'Espresso, Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga said the government was investigating the possibility that "some foreign power" was behind an upsurge in

fire-bombings and violent demonstrations during the last two weeks.

"A provocation is clearly under way," Mr. Cossiga said.

The Vatican today denied allegations by a magazine that it held secret talks with Italian Communists to seek a settlement of a legislative dispute over abortion or a broader understanding with the party.

The Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano called the report "invented and devoid of all foundation."

Includes Guerrillas, 3 Kidnappers

Spain Reports 87 Seized in Basque Roundup

MADRID, April 13 (AP)—A roundup of Basque guerrillas has netted 87 persons, including three of the four alleged kidnappers who killed a Basque industrialist last week, the government announced today.

A communiqué from the Ministry of the Interior said the three alleged kidnappers confessed to killing industrialist Angel Barasadi, 56, last Thursday after holding him three weeks for a ransom of 200 million pesetas (about \$3 million). The communiqué said the three men also confessed to the kidnapping of the son of a Basque executive earlier this year. The youth was released unharmed after an unspecified ransom was paid.

The Interior Ministry said those arrested in the roundup also included members of ETA, the Basque guerrilla organization.

An Interior Ministry communiqué said the police operations in the Basque country also led to the seizure of 25 pistols and submachine guns and the discovery of numerous "free houses" used by the ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) guerrillas.

Farmhouse Located

The ministry said police located a farmhouse containing a secret compartment where Mr. Barasadi was held. It said the three men involved in the kidnapping "confessed that the orders for the abduction were given by a member of the ETA organization living in France named Miguel Angel Apalategui, who also gave the order for the assassination of Mr. Barasadi."

The other suspects were arrested in operations in various parts of the Basque region. The statement said that among them were persons who arranged the killing of a civil guard on Dec. 18 in the town of Zarautz.

ETA members have been reported holding two Spanish policemen in the Basque region of southern France, and police speculated that the guerrillas might offer to exchange them for ETA leaders held by Spanish authorities.

Police said the three kidnappers—Jose Echaga, Jose Egana and Jose Maria Adalur—were captured in an apartment filled with automatic weapons in Larrañaga, in the Basque Province of Vizcaya.

Lists Seized

The government said the roundup also turned up assassination lists prepared by ETA, which is

Syrians Slow Their Advance

(Continued from Page 1)

an expression of "gratitude for Syria's action to safeguard Lebanon," Mr. Franjileh's private radio station reported.

Christian rightist leader Pierre Gemayel, who Phalange party fields the largest Christian militia, said: "Assad has acted to resolve the tragic situation after a year of bloodshed and warmongering by the false left." He called the Syrian intervention a "heroic, decisive action to salvage the peace."

But Syria's role drew criticism from the Baghdad newspaper Al-Thawra said the presence of Syrian troops in Lebanon "clearly threatens 'the destiny of the Arab nations.'"

This new traitorous page is closely linked with Syrian endeavors to win the favor of American imperialism.

The newspaper, official organ of Iraq's ruling Ba'ath party, said Syria was striking at Lebanese nationalism and the Palestinian guerrilla movement.

The Libyan ruler, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, said he was ready to back the Lebanese Army and leftist forces "in order to resolve the conflict."

"Libya rejects intervention in Lebanon's domestic affairs from any quarter," Col. Qadhafi said. He said the call by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat for Arab nations to send troops to Lebanon to establish peace was "silly and gives rise to mockery."

Soviet 'Cosmonaut Day'

MOSCOW, April 13 (AP)—The Soviet Union, marking the 15th anniversary of Yuri Gagarin's historic flight into space, celebrated "Cosmonaut Day" yesterday.

The poll, taken the second half

blamed for killing more than 30 persons last year, most of them policemen. The most recent victim was a member of the civil guard who was blown up last weekend when he tried to pull down a booby-trapped Basque flag.

Police in San Sebastian identified the fourth kidnapper of Mr. Barasadi, Jose Engel Gaskindora, 17, and alleged that it was he who shot the captive in the head.

Mr. Engel escaped the raids, police said.

Meanwhile, in Madrid, the Court of Public Order sentenced six ETA members to prison terms ranging from three to 15 years for blowing up television relay equipment in the Basque country.

Journalist Freed on Bail

BARCELONA, April 13 (Reuters)—A Barcelona journalist who was jailed in August on

charges of insulting Spain's armed forces, has been freed on bail pending appeal.

Jose Maria Enxetas was released last night after serving almost eight months of a two-year sentence imposed by a court-martial.

He wrote in a Barcelona newspaper, Tele-Express, that Spanish army widows had rented flats in prostitutes and their clients during years of hardship following the 1936-39 Spanish Civil War.



BERLIN LINK—Beside monuments to some who lost their lives fleeing across the Spree River from East to West Berlin, authorities in the latter have put up emergency telephones for reporting accidents to swimmers in the border river.

Soares Sees Narrow Victory In Vote, Conservative Gains

By Marvino Howe

LISBON, April 13 (UPI)—Portuguese Socialist leader Mario Soares predicts a narrow victory for his party and important gains for the main conservative party in the April 25 national legislative elections.

Mr. Soares based his prediction on the results of the latest public opinion poll and public reaction in the first week of the three-week official election campaign.

"If we don't win a clear-cut victory, Portugal will face continued political instability," Mr. Soares declared in an interview. As tens of thousands of Socialists converged on the capital Sunday for the party's main pre-election rally.

Mr. Soares, who led his party to victory last year in elections for the national Constituent Assembly, acknowledged in the interview that this year he would face a tougher fight. There are 14 parties running for 263 seats in what are to be Portugal's first free legislative elections in half a century.

Outlining post-election alternatives, Mr. Soares insisted that his party would not form an alliance with either the Communists or the two main rightist parties. If the Socialists gained 41 per cent of the vote, he said, they would be able to form a majority government.

Libson is Crucial

"We're gaining strength in the Coimbra district, holding our own in the Leiria district and penetrating deeper into the northern villages," he said. But he added that Lisbon, with one-tenth of the country's population, was "crucial."

He acknowledged, that there had been "a swing to the right" since the leftist military coup overthrew the rightist dictatorship on April 25, 1974, initiating the bloodless Socialist revolution.

He blamed the backlash on the Communists and extreme leftists, who had kept the country in a state of agitation until the military crushed an attempted leftist coup last Nov. 25.

Nevertheless, he feels that the Socialists can do at least as well as they did last year—37.8 per cent of the vote—and that the liberal Popular Democratic party would lose votes to the conservative Social Democratic Center.

The principal reason for Mr. Soares' optimism was the latest poll, taken by a Portuguese firm which accurately predicted the results of last year's election. This poll has not been published here, since it is illegal in Portugal to do so during a campaign.

The poll, taken the second half

Club of Rome Revises View

(Continued from Page 1)

rations from the national governments of their home countries.

Scientific research and technology. The report favors a system of subsidizing the prices at which technological expertise is made available to Third World countries.

Arms reduction. The Tinbergen study will call for reinforcement of the UN peace force and the exertion of pressures on the superpowers to redirect military expenditures toward development, since "underdevelopment constitutes a more serious threat to world peace than the other superpowers."

A general category that includes increasing the efficiency of the UN.

The aim of the Tinbergen report will be to substitute international economic planning for the uncontrolled play of market forces.

Mr. Peccet said that this would doubtless mean building the new order on regional and industrial groups—including not only the European Common Market or the Andean Pact but even the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. "We have got drunk on cheap oil in the industrialized world," he added.

Ireland Orders Checkup on Guns Held by Citizens

DUBLIN, April 13 (AP)—In an effort to curb increasing banditry, the police today ordered that all firearms registered in the Irish Republic must be turned in for tests. About 120,000 weapons are involved.

As the announcement was made, there was another holdup. Gimmie escaped with £38,000 (about \$51,500) in cash and checks from an armored car near Dublin. Twelve days ago, armed bandits took more than £200,000 from a mail train.

Police notified registered gun owners to turn their weapons in next Tuesday.

They said the guns would be tested and a record made of serial numbers, ballistics, firing-pin markings and other data of use to detectives.

A police spokesman said he expected that the guns, mostly shotguns and 22-caliber sporting rifles, would be returned to their owners.

Four years ago, the government "ordered" handguns and large-bore rifles surrendered "in the interest of public safety," and about 1,500 were reported turned in. They have not been returned.

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مكازم النهر

Obes Clear U.S. Tax Chief at Acts Called 'Questionable'

By Gaylord Shaw

WASHINGTON, April 13.—After General Edward Levi announced yesterday that the Justice Department had closed its investigation of Internal Revenue Commissioner Donald Alexander,



Donald Alexander

00 Million Tax Losses id to IRS

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, April 13 (WP).—The U.S. government is losing \$200 million a year in uncollected taxes, and individuals are millions more in unpaid taxes, because the Internal Revenue Service destroys or fails to keep fully numerous tax returns, a House subcommittee has charged.

It is supposed to match internal tax returns against the "income documents" forms for wages and 1099 for interest and dividends which employers, banks and governments send to IRS.

Goal is to catch taxpayers underreport income or file return and to reimburse taxpayers who overreport.

A hearing of the House Government Operations Subcommittee on Monetary Affairs, yesterday General Accounting Office auditors testified that their month review of the matching program found serious mistakes.

Small Portion Matched
years, the IRS has matched only a small portion of the returns it receives and fails to catch the "mismatches" it discloses. This has continued, even though the program yields more than \$1 billion in extra tax dollars per year than the normal audit program.

For instance, the program was finding only 27 per cent of the returns received for the 1973 year. Though this sample did out 2.5 million taxpayers underreported and 1.9 million who didn't file at all, planned to follow up on less than 10 per cent of these cases. Enforcement measures have severely hampered because agency routinely has destroyed hundreds of millions of papers that come in each year. The IRS matching program not checked at all returns of corporations or individuals foreign income. This practice discriminates against the taxpayer, who is more likely to be checked, the report said.

Commissioner Donald Alexander said he disputed many of the findings of the subcommittee auditors. But he could not say his chairman, Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., with his key figures for revenue loss unreported income.

after finding no evidence that the U.S. tax chief was involved in criminal conduct.

At the same time, Treasury Secretary William Simon disclosed that an investigation by his department had found instances of "questionable judgment" in the way Mr. Alexander and other IRS officials granted "deference" to San Jose, Calif., D-N.M., the chairman of a Senate subcommittee that handles IRS appropriations.

Mr. Simon said he had ordered a review of IRS internal procedures for investigating allegations against IRS officials and recommended that there be automatic audits of the tax returns of all elected federal officials and presidential appointees.

The announcements by the two Cabinet officers concluded months of investigation by their departments, two grand juries and the FBI.

Mr. Alexander said through a spokesman that he was "pleased and gratified with the findings" of the Justice Department inquiry and that he was studying the conclusions and recommendations of the Treasury Department report.

The attorney general, in a four-paragraph announcement, said his department's investigation had covered allegations that Mr. Alexander "acted improperly" in halting a tax investigation "in order to protect clients of his former law firm; and that he and other IRS officials testified falsely before a congressional committee regarding the termination" of that investigation.

The inquiry also covered an allegation that Mr. Alexander had planned a boat trip last April with an individual who was seeking to resolve his tax difficulties," Mr. Levi said.

"An intensive investigation by agents of the FBI and attorneys assigned to the department's Criminal Division has revealed no evidence to support any of these allegations," Mr. Levi said. "consequently, the investigation has been closed."

Mr. Levi's statement made no reference to allegations that Mr. Alexander blocked an audit of San Jose, Calif., tax returns, but other officials said the Justice Department currently is reviewing a report prepared by the Treasury Department's general counsel, Richard Albrecht, who investigated the allegations.

A summary of Mr. Albrecht's report was released yesterday. It disclosed "examples of deference to San Jose, Calif., and its potential power over the Internal Revenue Service."

Specifically, the summary said, the national IRS headquarters during the middle of 1973 stopped an Intelligence Division's investigation of San Jose, Calif., tax returns.

Boston Is Leader In Cost of Living

WASHINGTON, April 13 (UPI).

—Boston was the most expensive city on the U.S. mainland, excluding Alaska, in which to live last year, according to a Bureau of Labor report.

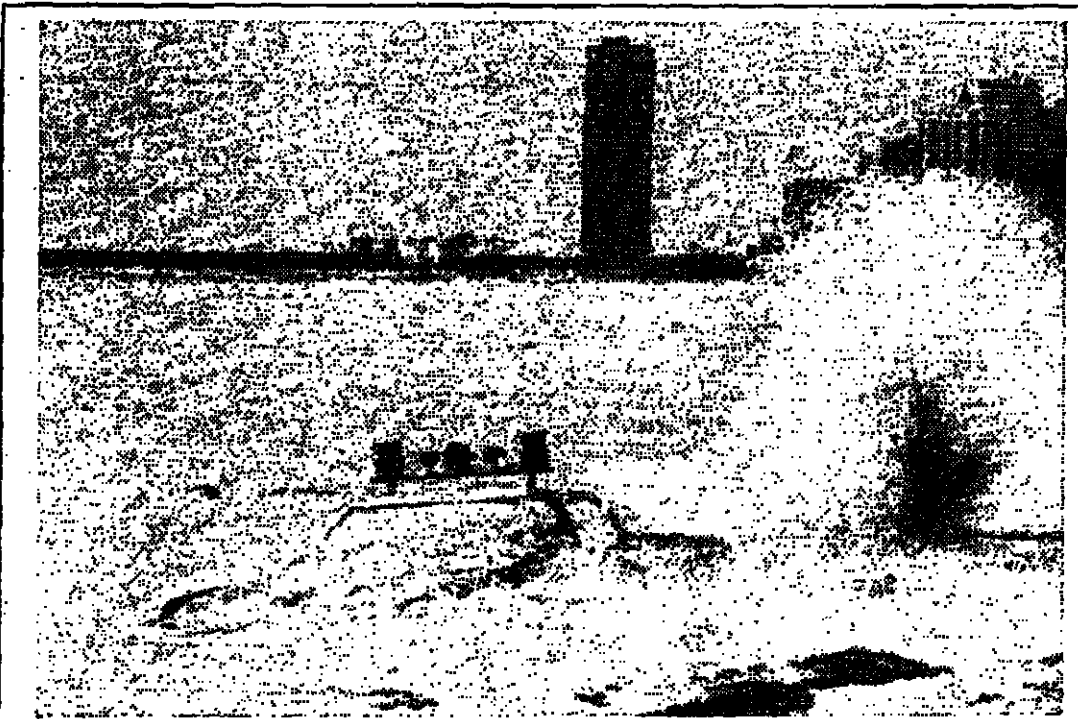
For a family living on a "lower budget" in the Boston metropolitan area last year, the cost of living was estimated at \$10,777, compared to a national average for urban families of \$9,800.

For families living on "intermediate" and "higher" budgets, the cost of living in Boston was estimated at \$18,315 and \$27,276 respectively. This compared to national averages of \$15,500 and \$22,500 in those categories. Only Anchorage, Alaska, and Honolulu had higher cost-of-living figures.

Bangladesh Power Unit

DACC, April 13 (AP).

—Bangladesh's second largest power station, built with Soviet aid, has been officially opened in Dhaka, 26 miles east of Dacca.



United Press International.

DOWN TO THE LAKE IN CARS—Smashing, 10-foot waves battering a police car that was trapped on a Chicago beach during a storm. The two policemen had stopped to warn some youngsters to stay clear of the dangerous waves when one drowned out the car's engine. All persons escaped unharmed, but the car . . .

But Watergate Dissuaded Him

Kissinger Says He Planned to Quit in 1973

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, April 13 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said through a spokesman yesterday that he had planned to resign from the Nixon administration in 1973, but "as Watergate developed, he decided that he could not leave."

At the time Mr. Kissinger was former President Richard Nixon's national security adviser. In September, 1973, he replaced William Rogers as secretary of state. This first official confirmation of widespread reports that Mr.

Kissinger was frequently on the verge of resigning, accompanied his latest denials yesterday that he moved classified documents out of the White House to a private vault.

New York Times columnist William Safire, who was a speechwriter for Mr. Nixon and is a frequent critic of Mr. Kissinger, wrote yesterday that:

"Briefcase-loads of . . . secret material were taken out of the White House" office of Mr. Kissinger to the Pocantico, N.Y., estate of Vice-President Rockefeller "in the early '70s."

In a series of statements issued yesterday through State Department spokesman John Trittner, Mr. Kissinger denied that any classified documents were removed to the Rockefeller estate. Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Kissinger are confidants.

"When the secretary was considering resigning from the government," Mr. Trittner said, "he moved his Harvard files and personal papers covering the years before 1969, which he had brought down to Washington from Boston during the student riots in 1969, plus some other personal papers, to a vault at Gov. Rockefeller's estate."

This was the first public statement that Mr. Kissinger, a former Harvard professor, moved his records to safeguard them during the campus rioting.

No documents, memoranda of conversation or other records were removed from White House files," the statement continued. "When the secretary, later in the year, decided he would stay in the government, he moved all of these papers back to the White House."

"Everything taken up to Gov. Rockefeller's estate was returned in the spring of 1973."

That statement aroused questions about Mr. Kissinger's resignation intentions in 1973. On the official record, the only Kissinger resignation talk was his emotional public warning in June, 1974, in Salzburg, Austria, that he would resign unless cleared of allegations that he had engaged in illegal wiretapping at the White House.

After Vietnam

In a comment about the 1973 sequence, Mr. Trittner said: "The secretary [when national security adviser] had always thought that he would probably resign after the Vietnam war had ended. Therefore, he had decided to leave as soon as U.S. troops were withdrawn from Vietnam and peace looked well on the way to being established. However, as Watergate developed, he decided that he could not leave."

The biography of Mr. Kissinger by Marvin and Bernard Kalb reported that Mr. Kissinger was thinking of leaving government in 1973 after reports that he might replace Mr. Rogers as "spiked by the White House," and there were rumors that former Secretary of the Treasury John Connally might become secretary of state.

Earlier, in November-December of 1973, this study reported, Mr. Kissinger "felt that the (White House) palace guard was setting him up to be the 'fall guy' in the event the Vietnam negotiations collapsed."

In 1973, Mr. Kissinger said privately that he planned to resign and was assembling his papers to write a book.

U.S. Claims Are Settled By Northrop \$2.3 Million Paid To Defense Dept.

NEW YORK, April 13 (NYT).

—The Northrop Corp. has paid the Defense Department \$2.3 million in a final settlement of claims for improper billings relating to payments to foreign agents and other claims.

The disclosure of the settlement was made in the company's notice to shareholders of the annual meeting, to be held on May 11. The aircraft manufacturer also disclosed that it had uncovered a possible improper foreign payment by a subsidiary.

In another disclosure, Northrop said that it did not expect to incur much expense in connection with an Internal Revenue Service investigation regarding possible tax deficiency and fraud in the preparation and submission of its income tax returns.

Last fall, a draft copy of a report by the Defense Audit Agency suggested that Northrop had billed the government for millions of dollars of questionable costs involving payments to foreign consultants, lobbying entertainment and related expenses. A final report has not been forthcoming.

Series of Adjustments

The \$2.3 million reflects a series of adjustments and repayments in favor of the federal government and was provided for in last year's financial statements. The sum includes \$583,000, previously repaid, that concerns fees Northrop paid to a former consultant, William Savoy.

The IRS chief counsel's office in Washington is reviewing the possibility of tax defilement and whether Northrop and its officials should be charged with fraud in connection with preparing the return.

Northrop's own audit and executive committees are looking into a possible \$52,000 in improper payments, which appear to have been made in 1971 by World Wide Wilcox Inc., which Northrop acquired in June of that year.

Northrop said the payments related to 1969 commitments by the unit. Northrop spokesmen would not say which foreign country or countries received the Wilcox payments, but they said the Securities and Exchange Commission had been informed under a new disclosure policy designed to prevent such payments in the future.

U.S. Women Said To Get Few Top Campaign Posts.

WASHINGTON, April 13 (NYT).

—Women have held only 10 of the 69 most important jobs on the campaign staffs of 11 major presidential candidates and no woman holds a decision-making position, according to a study made public yesterday.

The study, done by the Capitol Hill women's political caucus, rated one Democratic candidate, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, as "superior" in his placement of women in important campaign positions.

Both Republican candidates, President Ford and former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, were rated "unacceptable" because they were found to have no women in top posts on their campaign staffs. Three Democrats, former Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, Gov. Milton Shapp of Pennsylvania, and former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma, also were rated unacceptable.

Labeled "acceptable," because they had at least one woman in a top job, were former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia and Sens. Henry Jackson of Washington, Frank Church of Idaho, Birch Bayh of Indiana and former Peace Corps director Sargent Shriver.

Administration Decries Increase

Senate Raises Ford's Budget By \$17 Billion to Create Jobs

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, April 13 (WP).—The Senate passed a resolution yesterday setting government spending at \$412.6 billion next year, with a deficit of \$50.2 billion.

The 62-to-22 vote completed Senate action on a target budget resolution that gives President Ford virtually everything he asked for defense. It adds \$17 billion to what he sought for job stimulation and other programs.

The budget committee chairman, Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, claimed the extra spending would produce more revenues, 750,000 more jobs than the Ford budget, and an economic growth rate of around 6 per cent, compared with 3 to 4 per cent under the administration's proposals.

House Resolution

The House resolution, with similar figures, will reach the floor there after the Easter recess, which ends April 26. After the Senate's final vote, James Lynn, director of the Office of Management and Budget, said that it added at least \$16 billion "in unnecessary and undesirable federal spending and, having done this, the Senate's proposed budget says to the American people: 'Sorry, folks, we just can't give you the tax

cuts the President thinks you should have.'"

The Senate resolution rejected Mr. Ford's proposed personal income tax reduction of about \$8 billion plus certain other tax cuts he has sought.

Mr. Lynn said, "No matter how they slice it, the Senate action today plays Russian roulette with inflation. I sincerely hope the House of Representatives will know better."

In two days of debate, Sen. Muskie teamed with his committee's senior Republican, Henry Bellmon, of Oklahoma, and Senate leaders to beat back every amendment offered.

This preserved the carefully worked out compromises that gave the resolution strong bipartisan backing.

Under the new budget process, Congress targets spending goals and then tries to stick with them, rather than appropriating piecemeal without regard for the total outlay.

Total of Veterans In U.S. Nearing 30-Million Level

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP).

—The ranks of U.S. veterans are swelling toward 30 million and Veterans Administration officials are no longer certain when they will thin out.

The number of veterans grew by more than 100,000 in the last six months of last year to 29,558,000, the VA reported. About 13.5 million are World War II veterans, while 7.9 million served during the Vietnam era. A total of 6 million served during the Korean war.

VA officials had believed that, barring another war, the veteran population would level off and start falling by about 1980. But they have backed off that prediction because of increasing longevity and changes in military planning.

The average veteran is 46, but the oldest is more than twice that. He is William Feindel, 104, of Lexington, Mass.

Mr. Feindel is among 750 survivors of the 392,000 who served in the Spanish-American War, which started 78 years ago this month.

The last Civil War veteran died in the 1950s and the last Indian Wars veteran died in 1937. But the VA still lists many widows and dependent children of both on its pension rolls.

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Candor Sacrificed in Causes

U.S. Church Charities 'Color' Their Appeals for Donations

By Donnel Nunes

WASHINGTON, April 13 (WP).—At the top of a one-page mail appeal for donations to the Graymoor Friars' New York residence for homeless men is a picture of a praying 7-year-old boy named Tommy and a copy of a letter, apparently handwritten by him.

"Dear God," the letter says, "I miss my daddy... Please God, make our daddy come home wherever he is... so that we can laugh and play and be together again... Amen."

Although the person to whom the appeal is mailed cannot know it, Tommy never wrote the letter. It was conceived by a professional fund-raiser and was reproduced in script resembling a child's printing, according to Graymoor Brother Bill Murphy.

Faced with competition from hundreds of other charitable organizations for the estimated \$10 billion to \$12 billion given to religious groups in the United States each year, church-related welfare societies are conducting extensive mail campaigns with emotionally charged appeals for funds.

They range from simple—and some would say innocent—fabrications such as the Graymoor Friars' "Tommy letter" to the pictures of starving children sent out by groups like World Mercy, to promises that donations will be rewarded by God as the Oklahoma-based Osborn Foundation indicates.

'A Little Color'
The Rev. Ralph Enos, head of the New York City-based Redemptorist Fathers' fund-raising effort, said such appeals use "a little color, a little extra flavor," and said that without it, "you won't succeed" in raising much money.

The religious charities' success with such fund-raising drives is difficult to assess, since they are not required by law to reveal how much money they collect or how much is spent on the project, for which they solicit donations. But in the wake of disclosures that the Pallotine Fathers in Baltimore apparently spent less than \$1 of every \$10 donated for charitable works while taking in between \$8 million and \$15 million, Congress is preparing to consider legislation which would require religious charities to reveal how much they

receive and how much is spent on welfare projects.

Sigmund Smith, the staff director of the congressional committee that is proposing the legislation, is pessimistic about the bill's chances of passage, however.

"There's a very strong likelihood it will fail," he said. "Congressmen are under a lot of pressure from religious groups back home to keep religious charities excluded."

Fund raising in the United States, whose residents give more to charities than those of any other country in the world, is definitely big business. There are dozens of companies whose sole function is to handle the mailing lists of charities—lists that include the names of millions of persons who have given to charities in the past.

Rental of Names
The mailing list is the key to the success of a charity, according to one company president, Philip Sheets, of PSA, Inc., a company that was formed with the help of the Pallotine and the officials of another Catholic church, called Missionhurst, in Arlington, Va.

Mr. Sheets said that a good list not only means that its owner will achieve a good rate of return on regularly mailed appeals, but also insures that the list will command a good price on the open market when it is rented out.

A good list can have names that cost \$10 or more each to rent, according to the National Catholic Development Conference (NCDC), a group of Catholic fund-raising charities. But even on lists where the names rent for an average of \$3, a return of \$30 over a five-year period can be expected, one NCDC pamphlet notes.

But in a market already saturated by appeals, donors are becoming more and more selective, according to the Rev. Leo Zonneveld, head of the Missionhurst society in Arlington. "They will send money if you say something about a poor person in India, but not if you talk about social work in Japan."

Father Zonneveld ordered his society, which has missions around the world, to cut back on the high-emotion appeals late



SCUDDING—Ten-year-old twins in Wellesley, Mass., rolling with the wind.

last year. Recently he reported that the returns from the new low-key appeals were "disappointing." He said: "We're not getting what we'd hoped for."

Father Enos of the Redemptorists said that his society tried three mailings last year and that "they failed miserably."

Politicians' Practices
For every \$2 he spent on the three mailings, which were soliciting funds for several overseas missions, he received back \$1 in donations, Father Enos said. "We had to stop because we were throwing good money after bad," he reflected.

"We are by nature a low-key society," he said. "But if what you are trying to work for is good, then most fund raisers think that a certain amount of emotional appeal can be used. After all, we see it every day with politicians who use emotion whenever they can."

The Rev. Tom Rooney, creator of World Mercy, Inc., a fund-raising effort that uses donations to build hospitals and drill wells in Nigeria, admits that his fund-raising appeals are largely written by professionals. "But I have final say."

World Mercy uses one tactic frequently employed in the religious charity appeal: notes written in the margins of the printed appeal which appear to be the handwriting of the fund-raising chief himself. One fund

raiser, who asked not to be identified, said that the tactic makes the appeal "more personal" and spontaneous.

Father Rooney says that in fact the notes are generally written by a professional. "It's my thoughts which they put into those things," he said, "but I wouldn't swear that it's always my handwriting."

World Mercy appeals also include letters—supposedly testimonials from Africans or African volunteers and allegedly in the testimonial giver's handwriting.

Father Rooney said that such offerings are generally rewritten and edited by professional fund raisers, but are always based on authentic letters.

On-Scene Report
Washington Post correspondent Karen DeYoung visited several Nigeria hospitals funded by World Mercy and reported that World Mercy supplies about \$100,000 annually for relief work in the country. The hospitals, whose

construction was partly funded by World Mercy, were "excellent... exceptionally clean, well equipped," she reported. World Mercy also funds a trade center, a vocational school for boys and several agricultural projects, she said.

Another popular fund-raising tactic is the lottery-type appeal, which is used by the Salesians, of New Rochelle, N.Y. Their fund-raising director, the Rev. Edward Cappelle, refused to reveal the Salesians' income from the lottery and other direct mail fund-raising techniques. "The atmosphere is too charged right now," he said.

The Salesians' refusal to reveal their finances is hardly an exceptional position, according to the Better Business Bureau's Helen O'Rourke. "I'd say that only about 1 per cent of all the religious charitable organizations send us financial statements prepared by auditors. Most of the others simply ignore our requests," she said.

The argument against revealing how much money is received and spent usually is based on the fear that the public will not be able to understand that anywhere from 40 to 80 cents out of each dollar donated goes to operational expenses rather than the overseas mission or the home for starving children advertised in the appeal.

2 Die in Tribal Clash

PORT MORESBY, Papua, New Guinea, April 13 (Reuters).—A tribal battle involving 500 warriors, which began with a fight over a runaway pig, has left two men dead and more than a dozen wounded in the western highlands, police said today.

After Oil-Fueled Prosperity
70 Million Nigerians Feeling Effects of Economic Slump

By John Darnton

LAGOS, April 13 (NYT).—After four years of relentless growth fueled by oil, Nigeria's economy is showing signs of distress.

Within the last year, the nation's growth rate has slumped. Its federal budget has gone into deficit, and its international balance-of-payments position has deteriorated.

Inflation in Nigeria gallops at a rate of 40 per cent, according to most estimates.

The economic downturn was outlined by Lt. Gen. Obasanjo, Nigeria's new head of state, in a speech on the budget for the fiscal year beginning last week.

Although he remained optimistic—and experts agree that Nigeria's tremendous economic promise is undimmed—his words were an awakening for a nation that has come to think of prosperity as never-ending.

Nigeria, with a population of 70 million, is the economic giant of black Africa. Its \$25-billion gross domestic product, the total of goods and services sold at home, is roughly equal to that of all the other black African states combined.

Fewer Status
Businessmen who settle here from around the world are fond of saying that if Nigeria does not become a major economic power within a decade, then no developing country will.

As if to counteract this image, Gen. Obasanjo said, "There has been some publicity of recent about the so-called wealth of Nigeria because of her oil resources. I wish to stress that although this country has great potential, she is not yet a rich nation."

The slackening of Nigeria's growth rate results directly from a decline in the production of crude oil. In 1974, when production averaged 2.3 million barrels a day, oil revenues amounted to \$8 billion. Last year, when production dropped to a low of 1.1 million barrels a day, in May, the revenues fell by \$1.24 billion.

Production fell because of the world recession, which lessened demand, and because of the governmental policy of protecting oil reserves. A third factor, according to oil buyers, was that Nigerian crude was at that time regarded as overpriced.

Production Picks Up
Recently production was stepped up again. In February, for the first time in 15 months, it reached 2 million barrels a day again.

But Gen. Obasanjo noted that agricultural exports slackened last year. Production fell off in major crops such as cocoa, palm produce, cotton and peanuts. Nigeria, using only about 35 per cent of its arable land, continued to be an importer of food.

Experts have long maintained that Nigeria must look ahead to the day when its oil will run out and prepare for that day by diversifying its economy, especially in food production.

While total exports fell by about 15 per cent, Nigeria's tremendous appetite for goods did not. Imports in 1975 more than doubled those of the previous year, reaching almost \$5 billion.

Dipping Into Reserves
The combination produced an overall deficit of \$1.6 billion in Nigeria's balance of payments for the year. It forced Nigeria to dip into its external reserve holdings, reducing them to \$2.95 billion—a sum that is still substantial enough to provoke envy from the rest of the Third World.

Nigeria's economy is overheated, and the most severe problem is inflation. There is too much money around and too few goods. The difficulties involve transportation bottlenecks, shortages of food and housing, heavy govern-

Peking Reports
Army Assures
Mao of Loyalty

TOKYO, April 13 (AP).—China's army has declared itself "boundlessly loyal" to Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Central Committee and pledged to "obey their orders in all its actions and do whatever Chairman Mao says."

The renewed vows of support were reported today by the Chinese news agency during a continuing organized campaign backing the elevation last week of Hua Guo-feng, 55, to the post of Premier and the dismissal of First Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, 72.

The news agency said two military members of the Politburo, Hsu Shih-yu, the commander of Canton, and Wei Kuo-ching, the first political commissar, spoke at a pro-Mao rally held there two days ago.

Regional commanders also were reported to have supported Chairman Mao in rallies at Nanjing, Taipei, Shinkiang and Lanchow. Millions of persons have taken part in political and military rallies and parades supporting Mr. Mao since violence in Tiananmen Square last week, the news agency said.

8 Die on Saigon Bus
SAIGON, April 13 (Reuters).—Eight people died, 32 were injured and three others reported missing after a bus plunged from a ferry boat into the Mekong River Sunday, informed sources said today.

mental expenditures and rapid expansion of bank credit.

The high rate of inflation was kicked off in January, 1975, when the government granted wage increases as big as 100 per cent, made nine months retroactive, to public employees. The raises were intended to bring their salaries up to the level of those of non-government workers, but instead they led to strikes and further pay increases in the private sector.

Spending Held-Down
To counteract inflation, Gen. Obasanjo announced that the government's expenditures would be held to \$8.8 billion, even though estimated needs called for \$17 billion. This will mean a "re-ordering of priorities" under the six-billion Third National Development Plan, downgrading "prestige projects" and placing more emphasis on housing, agriculture and health.

The government also announced increased controls over an "Operation Feed the Nation" program and a six-month import ban to relieve port congestion and stimulate domestic production. Despite the economic crisis, Gen. Obasanjo said Nigeria "step-up materially financing other assistance to African movements in Africa."

Judge W.E. Miller
Dies, Ruled First
On '1 Man, 1 Vote'

CINCINNATI, April 13 (AP).—Federal Judge William E. Miller, 68, whose 1969 decision on reapportionment of the Tennessee Legislature paved the way for the U.S. Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" decision, died yesterday.

Judge Miller also presided over the first trial of Teamsters leader James Hoffa and the first school desegregation case in Nashville, Tenn.

The judge collapsed from an apparent heart attack during a judicial conference, according to Chief Judge Harry Phillips of the Sixth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Other judges tried to give him mouth-to-mouth resuscitation but Judge Miller died before additional help arrived.

Paul Ford

MENLO PARK, N.Y., April 13 (AP).—Paul Ford, 74, the long-faced character actor who played the long-suffering colonel to Phil Silvers' "Sergeant Bilko" on television, died last night of a heart attack.

Mr. Ford, whose long-nosed visage became familiar to millions in the "Bilko" show, had played major roles in many Broadway productions, including "Another Part of the Forest," "Command Decision," "Teahouse of the August Moon" and "Never Too Late."

Myra K. Wolfgang

DETROIT, April 13 (AP).—Myra K. Wolfgang, 62, one of the nation's first women union organizers, died of cancer yesterday.

Mrs. Wolfgang was the first woman vice-president of the 480,000-member Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union.

Rep. William Barrett

PHILADELPHIA, April 13 (AP).—Rep. William A. Barrett, 79, longtime Democratic congressman from South Philadelphia, died last night. He had held his seat in the House since 1948.

Kenzheobai Shalabaev

MOSCOW, April 13 (UPI).—Kenzheobai N. Shalabaev, 53, a Communist party official from the Karakhan Republic, died last week, according to Pravda.

Malaysia Drug Arrests

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, April 13 (AP).—The number of arrests for drug crimes in the volume of drugs seized in Malaysia more than doubled from 1974 to last year, Attorney General Abdul Kadir told Parliament.

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News Analysis

eds' Rise to Power in Italy
ould Have Impact on Poland

By Peter Onos

SAW, April 13 (WP).—Just for power of a Communist party in Italy, committed to democracy is being watched in Poland with a mixture of emotions—hopefulness, concern, and uncertainty, which will certainly be reflected in the future.

There is no doubt, senior party and respected Warsaw analysts agree, that the growing of the Italian Communist Party to a lesser extent the trend of significance national Communism to the Sino-Soviet split of the age—the emergence, as put it, of a new "center of gravity."

The main question here, as it is in the East, is how the Soviet Union will respond in the coming sensitive period by even greater political and economic restraints on its defense of orthodoxy and hegemony? Or will the satellite be allowed, as Poland has been in the past, to continue in the relaxed ideological climate there is in the Soviet Union?

Unpleasant Shock
The French decision may indeed have been an "unpleasant shock" to Moscow, a Polish Communist explained, but Warsaw is in a better position to understand the reasoning behind it. "Being closer to the West historically and temperamentally," this official said, "we can understand the economic and political situation there."

Moreover, the Poles are plainly fascinated by the Italian party, whose doctrinal and tactical differences with the Soviet Union seem to increase the closer it gets to a governing role in Rome.

Two weeks ago, for instance, a group called "Student Friends of the U.N." at Warsaw University drew a crowd for a free-wheeling discussion entitled "Problems of the Italian Communist Party."

But whatever their hopes for spiritual communion with the West, the Poles never forget the reality of the Soviet Union's presence in the East.

"We know," a Polish intellectual said, "that the Italian's proposed model of a pluralist, democratic Communism in the Western sense is unacceptable to the Soviets. Russia is a land without any democratic tradition and you cannot expect that the Kremlin leaders are ready to accept so different an approach to Communism."

Line Is Drawn
Poles also recognize that as long as China poses a military danger to the Soviet Union on one long border, any moves for meaningful ideological independence by Poland will be stoutly opposed in Moscow. To earn the measure of internal autonomy that has enabled Poland to do half its trade with the West and has permitted many Poles to travel abroad, Warsaw has had to know where to draw the line.

And the line, senior Polish Communists say, slope short of pronounced gestures of allegiance to Italian, French or Spanish reformers.

Therefore, relatively little appears in the Polish press about how those Western parties are faring and practically nothing about their ideological disputes with Moscow. During the 26th Soviet Communist party congress in February, when Italian leader Enrico Berlinguer and others reaffirmed their platform of respect for individual freedoms and, in Mr. Berlinguer's case, gave implicit support for NATO, Polish newspapers carried only terse summaries.

Another worry for Poland is that the U.S. attitude toward Eastern Europe might harden if Communists came to power in Italy, much as U.S. anger was displayed when the Communists nearly took over in Portugal last summer.

A Prelude
Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's repeated warnings about the dire consequences for the Western alliance of such developments is viewed in Warsaw as a prelude to increased East-West tensions—something that the Poles, probably détente's most ardent proponents in the Soviet bloc, would greatly regret.

Hundreds of millions of dollars in U.S. credits and technical assistance and the apparently insatiable local appetite for Coca-Cola, Marlboro cigarettes and U.S. movies are proof of Poland's abiding interest in sound U.S. ties.

"Détente was and is very useful for us," said a ranking Polish ideologist. "Anything that endangers détente goes against our interests." Hence this reasoning goes, if Italian Communism is bad for détente, then it is bad for Poland.

Lastly, there is a concern here about the Italian situation that is similar to the one expressed by Mr. Kissinger: that the spread of Communism anywhere in the West must be regarded with suspicion. Among Poles, of course, this view is offered only in private and with some circumspection.

"How can we be truly sure," asked Antoni Slonimski, 80, Poland's foremost poet and an uncommonly bold critic of party policies, "that once the Italian or French Communists come to power they will not forget all about liberalism? How do we know that it is all not double-speak?"

Many Fled
Thousands of the Chinese Vietnamese living in Vietnam have fled to Thailand, as about 57,000 Lao and Meo tribesmen from Laos.

Rollow said that as the tension intensifies, local people increasingly reluctant to live in public with foreigners, many Americans "There's already a growing paranoia in the city," he said.

Friday, Information Minister Stanislas Sienie said persons had refused to adopt revolutionary ways would be taken for re-education. The s began this morning.

er Cut Off an Hour
Bavaria, Austria
SEN, West Germany, April 13 (UPI).—An explosion in a former switch in West Germany near Frankfurt, cut off power today to almost Bavaria and large parts of

la, a spokesman for the West-German power here said.

A spokesman said that after the short circuit at GMR power had been restored.



LOOK, MAA—The 52,000-ton onetime tanker Atlas Pioneer has been fitted out with cage-like pens for transporting 51,000 live sheep. It sailed, loaded, yesterday from its port of Adelaide, Australia, for Iran. Middle Eastern nations order live sheep for their markets because Moslem dietary laws bar chilled or frozen meat.

U.S. Fears Hoof-and-Mouth Disease

Pan American Highway Called Threat

CANTITA, Panama, April 13 (AP).—U.S. environmentalists and cattlemen are worried that completion of the Pan American Highway may mean economic disaster to the U.S. cattle industry and ecological havoc in one of the world's last truly wild frontiers, the Darien jungle of Panama.

The Pan American Highway makes from Alaska deep into South America, a 500-year-old dream brought to reality by 20th-century U.S. technology and U.S. money. Only one short stretch remains to be completed through thick jungle rain forest and across a primitive swamp in eastern Panama and western Colombia.

That stretch is called the Darien gap. The U.S. Congress has already spent \$68.4 million trying to close the gap and will probably have to spend at least that much more before the road is finished, if it ever is.

No one really knows what might happen when the gap, nature's natural barrier between North and South America, is closed.

Environmentalists stopped U.S. participation in the project Oct. 17 when a U.S. district court in Washington, D.C., ordered funds withheld until an environmental-impact study could be made.

The government won the court's permission on Dec. 23 to continue the work until the study is finished and the court can make a definitive ruling.

A Grim Picture

A draft of that study is finished, and it paints a grim picture of what might happen.

The Darien rain forests are so wild and so unexplored that the scientists really do not know what animals or vegetation are there, much less what the opening of the two-lane highway might do to them.

Not much harm will be done by the highway itself, a two-lane strip hacked through the forest, but secondary effects after the jungle is open to civilization could be enormous, and the road could endanger the U.S. livestock industry.

Hoof-and-mouth disease, also called aphthous fever and, in Spanish, aftosa, is one of the most communicable diseases in the world. It rarely affects man, although he can be one of its principal carriers. But it decimates livestock.

Callaway Assails Senate Panel On Investigation

WASHINGTON, April 13 (WP).—Howard Callaway, in a trade against a Senate subcommittee, yesterday again denied that he had improperly attempted to influence the U.S. Forest Service to recommend expansion of his Colorado ski resort.

A former Army secretary who resigned two weeks ago as President Ford's national campaign manager, Mr. Callaway acknowledged only that he may have been "naïve" at one point in the affair but insisted he had done nothing wrong.

He accused the Interior and Insular Affairs subcommittee chairman, Sen. Floyd Haskell D- Colo., of impugning his motives, denounced as "trash" a document which prompted the investigation of him, and told the subcommittee members: "The U.S. Senate is not well served by abandoning its sacred heritage today."

Mr. Callaway suffered another setback yesterday when the subcommittee, over his protestations, recessed until the middle of next month without interrogating him. The move was made after a dispute during which Sen. Haskell decided to call three of Mr. Callaway's adversaries as witnesses next month. He had pleaded not to be left "twisting in the wind" for a long period of time and asked that the hearings be completed yesterday.

males cattle herds, swine and cloven-hooved wildlife. The last major outbreak of the disease in the United States, in 1914-15, cost \$8.5 million when cattle in 22 states became infected.

The environmental-impact study predicts that if an outbreak of the disease occurred in the United States now it would cost the domestic livestock industry \$10 billion a year.

A Third of Panama

Hoof-and-mouth disease is under control from Canada south through Panama. But it is epidemic in neighboring Colombia and endemic as far south as Argentina. The Darien gap and the 25-by-90 mile swampy have served as a barrier to the disease. The 1914-15 outbreak is thought to have been caused by imported hides. The virus can be spread by a cattleman's boots, a ship's garbage or wild animals.

Use of U.S. funds to build the highway in Colombia depends on that country's taking effective measures to eliminate hoof-and-mouth disease.

To date this program has failed to accomplish all of the objectives agreed upon. The program is moving very slowly and, unless it is speeded up, will not provide the protection necessary," the report said.

Washington has agreed to pay 80 per cent of the control costs in Panama, which "has indicated it will close the Darien-gap highway to private traffic, if necessary, to control the spread of aftosa if an outbreak should occur," the report said. Panama

Vorster Is Home; Denies Reports of Israel Arms Pact

JOHANNESBURG, April 13 (Reuters).—South African Prime Minister John Vorster returned here by air today from a four-day visit to Israel, during which an economic, scientific and industrial pact was signed between the two countries.

Speaking at a news conference before leaving Jerusalem, he denied foreign press reports of an arms deal between the two countries.

Asked about the reports, he said, "This has been denied, and it is still not true."

Questioned about Johannesburg newspaper reports that South Africa will sell a million tons of coal a year to Israel, Mr. Vorster said, "It is a simple question of trade, and if it is done there will be no objection."

He said he had discussed with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Yigal Allon "ways to expand trade, encourage investments, the setting up of joint scientific and industrial ventures and loans for the joint utilization of South African raw materials."

'Human Bomb' Jailed in Britain

TESSIDE, England, April 13 (UPI).—Gibbon Hedley, 49, a jittery husband who turned himself into a human bomb, was jailed for five years yesterday for killing his wife's lover.

The court heard that Hedley decided to kill Wilfred Rutherford, 54, when he discovered Mr. Rutherford was having an affair with his wife Sheila, 39. Hedley stuffed explosives under his coat, hung a detonator around his neck and hunted Mr. Rutherford down. When he found him, Hedley pressed the button.

There was a shattering explosion, but both men emerged alive. Hedley staggered over to his wounded victim and battered him to death with the detonator box, the court was told.

France Unveils Capital Tax, Labor Reforms

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, April 13 (HT).—The government unveiled two of its long-awaited reforms today—on capital-gains taxes and worker-management relations—but was forced to delay its educational reform plans in the face of growing student protest.

The final text of the capital-gains tax bill will be made public tomorrow, but details available today showed that it was full of exemptions and deductions. Still, it turns out to be an innovative tax measure in a nation that still basically depends on the value-added tax, a form of sales tax.

The worker-management relations reform was presented on television tonight by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing—an attempt to dispel criticism that his government did more talking about reforms than actually reforming. The project, while containing nothing so far-reaching as the recent West German bill on worker-management co-direction, would increase the voice of French workers in company affairs, giving them votes on the board of directors of companies employing more than 2,000 workers.

The principal labor unions, however, closely allied to the Communist and Socialist parties, are opposing the worker-management reform project. Commenting on this today, Lionel Stoleru, a junior minister charged with affairs of manual workers, said simply: "The unions are against all our actions, our bills and the progress we make."

Too Many Unions

Mr. Stoleru said that any kind of real co-direction would be impossible because "we have too many unions. The question is, which would be represented?" He said that it was highly unlikely the unions would cooperate with any government reform projects before the national elections of 1978.

The decision to review the plans for university reform was announced today by Alice Saumier-Setlé, the junior minister in charge of universities, after meeting with student and teachers' leaders.

Some university student associations, have launched a nationwide strike to protest the reform plans that would channel students

away from liberal arts courses toward industry-oriented courses. In explaining the reform plans on television last night, Mrs. Saumier-Setlé said that it was the only hope to help new graduates out of the "impasse" of chronic youth unemployment brought on by the disassociation of education from the needs of the economy.

Servant of the Economy

She said today that the reform plans had not been dropped, but that they would be put off while new consultations went on. Both student and teachers' associations are charging that the government intends to make education a servant of the economy.

It seemed clear, however, that the government's main concern in putting off the reforms was to keep the student strike from spreading to other sectors and being exploited by the political opposition, fresh from its county elections victory and new highs in the popularity polls.

"The government is looking for an explosion from the universities," said a Socialist party spokesman today, "but we are asking the students not to be provoked."

The tax reform, which will go to the parliament this spring, is expected to bring in 1 billion francs (\$313 million) per year in income, primarily through capital-gains taxes on sales of real estate and equities. Despite the exemptions, the government regards the measure as one of its principal reforms to date.

Sales of gold, because they are anonymous, houses of principal residence and bonds will be exempted. In addition, infla-

Teachers in Quebec

Stage 24-Hour Strike

MONTREAL, April 13 (AP).—More than 90,000 elementary, high school and junior college teachers staged a province-wide 24-hour walkout today in defiance of the Quebec government's new anti-strike law. Nonprofessional hospital workers also took part in the strike.

The law took effect yesterday and bans teacher work disruptions for 90 days, until the end of the school year. It was adopted as a result of a series of teacher walkouts in Quebec province that began last November over contract disputes.

tion may be deducted for long-term investments. In presenting the tax bill, which the business and financial community has been denouncing daily and the left has ignored, a government statement today pointed out that many countries, including "the United States, Britain, Sweden and Japan," all have adopted some form of capital-gains taxes.

Dropped from the bill has been any reference to a property tax, which originally had been intended as part of the reform. The exclusion still leaves France without any kind of tax on capital, that is, not on the sale of property, but on its worth.

Ex-Guardian Rejects Appeal in Coma Case

DENVILLE, N.J., April 13 (AP).—Karen Anne Quinlan's former court-appointed guardian said that he would not appeal the state supreme court decision that gives her parents limited authority to turn off her life-sustaining respirator.

Miss Quinlan has been in a coma for almost a year. Thomas Curtin said last night that he would allow the supreme court's decision to stand. Each defendant in the case filed by Joseph and Julia Quinlan has ruled out an appeal.

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Boxes of booty

Invest in a container — that could be the best-packaged snippet of investment advice for 1976. As the world economy begins to pick up, freight rates are rising and, it is estimated, an additional 800,000 containers will be needed by 1984. Several investment companies therefore plan to take a share in one or more.

Depending on its purpose, a container costs from \$3,100-\$25,000. It has an average life of about 10 years and, with proper leasing and management arrangements, can earn up to 10 times the original investment. Tax laws can provide an additional incentive. In Britain, for

instance, the capital investment in a container may be written off in its first year. West Germany, Sweden, Italy and Switzerland have write-off periods of from four to eight years.

Risks too are well covered. It is up to the user to insure against loss or damage. But nearly all insurance companies offer policies which protect owners from the bankruptcy of users.

In addition, there are few handicaps to the free passage — and therefore increased use — of containers. They are now loaded at the factory for onward transport by road, rail and ship, though some African and Asian countries still lack the road and rail links which would permit them to be shipped from their ports of arrival directly to their final destinations.

All in all it is scarcely surprising that investment companies are promising profits of up to 25 per cent a year. But this figure seems on the high side. In the current economic circumstances in particular, figures of 14-18 per cent would seem more realistic.

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HILTON INTERNATIONAL

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The Hilton is situated on a charming canal in Amsterdam's most fashionable area, only ten minutes from the business and entertainment centre. A superbly comfortable hotel, the Hilton offers a warmth and

Roll, Jordan, Roll

As expected, the local elections on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan have resulted in sweeping gains for a more radical, younger group of officials. And this, in turn, means that Israel will be confronted with much more serious opposition there, and probably in the Arab portions of its pre-1967 territories, than it has known before.

The implications for Israel are ominous. It had, even before the Yom Kippur war and the oil boycott, been virtually isolated internationally, except for U.S. support. The roots of that isolation are complicated—much of black Africa had been weaned away, by Moslem activities south of the Sahara. Arab oil and European contacts with Africa played a part in industrialized countries. But the avowed reason for opposition to Israel lay in the refusal of that country to come to grips with the results of the 1967 six-day war, to Israel's equivocal stand on the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights.

The United States, while acknowledging that Israel deserved diplomatic recognition by and strategic protection from its neighbors, was embarrassed in its support. It had, from the end of the 1967 fighting, taken the position, in and out of the UN Security Council, that Israeli gains in that war were to be returned, with some adjustment of frontiers. But Israel assumed, and acted on the assumption, sometimes openly and sometimes

covertly, that it has sovereign rights within much of the conquered lands.

The Israeli situation was, admittedly, difficult. It was threatened by Arabs who refused to acknowledge its right to exist, and by some of its own people who claimed historic rights to a Solomonian empire. It was fairer in administering the occupied territories than most conquerors—Monday's elections are in illustration of that. But by long delays, by the suspicions and exasperations inevitable when governing alien peoples, by land purchases that contradicted government official attitudes, it has created an atmosphere of tension that gives sustenance to its most radical foes and weakens its friends.

More, this gravely undercuts the ability of Israel to survive. As the Yom Kippur war indicated, Israel would find it more difficult to defend itself against outside enemies than in 1967: the unrest on the West Bank, and within Arab portions of the older Israel, would greatly increase that difficulty. And a settlement on terms that are just to Israel's reasonable expectations will also be harder to reach now. All of this demonstrates the need for hard thinking in Israel, for acceptance of grim facts, and for action to resolve the dilemma now. The Jordanis roll on—and it is gathering speed; its imperiled banks need speedy shoring, not rhetoric, if it is not to flood the land.

Italy and Its Communists

In Italy, the process of government itself seems to be coming unraveled. The possibility of Communists entering the government casts a heavy shadow over the country. Businessmen and politicians rush to make whatever accommodations they can, and that in turn makes the Communists' rise more likely. The flight of capital out of the country continues. The lira is falling again, and unemployment is rising. The Christian Democrats, who have dominated Italian politics continuously since World War II, offered an astounding display of internal fragmentation and paralysis at their party conference in Rome last month.

There was no sign anywhere of new leaders or new ideas. The factions canceled each other out neatly; the party's embattled secretary was re-elected by a hairline 51.5 per cent of the vote. For reasons that no one can understand, the party is mishandling the abortion issue in much the same way that it mishandled the divorce issue two years ago. It was the government's defeat on the divorce referendum that demonstrated the erosion of its support most graphically. But nothing has been done in those two years to repair the damage, and now the Byzantine maneuver over the abortion bill appears to be leading toward a June election that nobody wants.

The Communists' present position contains its own dangers. It is not entirely correct to speak of their rise to power as an event that still lies wholly in the future. By all accounts, very little is now being done by the present weak Christian Democratic government without the advice and even the concurrence of the Communists. They now enjoy the considerable luxury—very useful to them, very unhealthy for the country—of having a share of real power without holding any responsibility at all.

The point is important, because of the condition of the Italian economy. It is true that most of the industrial countries were living above their means when the recession struck, but it is far more true of Italy than most. Italians became accustomed to the steadily rising benefits of the great boom of the 1960s, but the boom ended with the decade. A succession of governments, hoping to buy popularity, kept up the rise in wages and benefits although there was no economic growth capable of supporting it. These governments kept things going with large loans from abroad, mainly from West Germany and the United States. But now the lenders are reluctant to shovel any more money into those soaring deficits.

If it were a matter of helping a vigorous government through a transition, with stability in sight on the other side, more money would be available. But Italy has been using its loans more to postpone any real reckoning. Whoever governs must confront the prospect of a severe and painful drop in Italy's standard of living, as the accounts are finally balanced. It is in each party's interest, obviously, to have someone else in power when that happens. That goes emphatically for the Communists, whose special advantage at the moment is that they hold

none of the public blame for the country's present condition. If Communists do not come into the government in the next few months, it is not necessarily a setback to them. It may only mean that they are getting their own way.

For Italy to slide increasingly under the Communist party's influence is, we think, clearly undesirable—both from the U.S. viewpoint, and from that of the Italians themselves. The common defense of Europe becomes more difficult, and the Common Market becomes weaker. The Communists' alleged conversion to democratic processes and civil liberties has yet to be tested. Regardless of the personal sincerity of its present leaders, the coming strife over economic policy may impose more of a burden than their new allegiance can bear. But regardless of desires and interests, there is not much that the United States can do to alter the coming months' developments.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has been talking about Italy in extravagant terms that may well give this country less influence than ever as time goes on. The State Department recently published his remarks last December to a meeting of U.S. diplomats in London, where he said: "The dominance of Communist parties in the West is unacceptable." It is not wise to call a thing unacceptable unless you are prepared not to accept it. But, as he further said in a speech a month ago, the ultimate decision lies with Italy's voters. A government including Communists could hardly expect to enjoy the kind of relationship with Washington that its predecessors have maintained. But the most useful course for Americans, rather than stamping and kicking, would be to wait and see. If that government continued to behave well on matters of interest to this country, ranging from NATO to internal civil liberties, it might well be acceptable if not warmly welcome. But if that government eventually began to behave badly, that would be time enough to withdraw friendship entirely.

There is a dreadful irony to the spectacle of Italian politics. The principles of democracy survived the poverty and misery of the postwar years. They survived with the help of U.S. aid and later, the mutual support that Western Europeans gave each other through a strong community devoted to economic growth and liberal ideas. But the principles that endured the bad times have evidently been eroded by the years of prosperity and the endless expectations that they generated.

Communism is being invoked, not as the answer to poverty and exploitation, but as a reaction to the perplexities of the greatest boom in the country's history and the social turbulence that it has stirred up. If Italy were poor again, the United States could help. But its present troubles lie deeper, and the Italian voters themselves will have to resolve them. U.S. policy can do little to influence them, and needs to address itself to the contingencies that lie beyond the next election.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

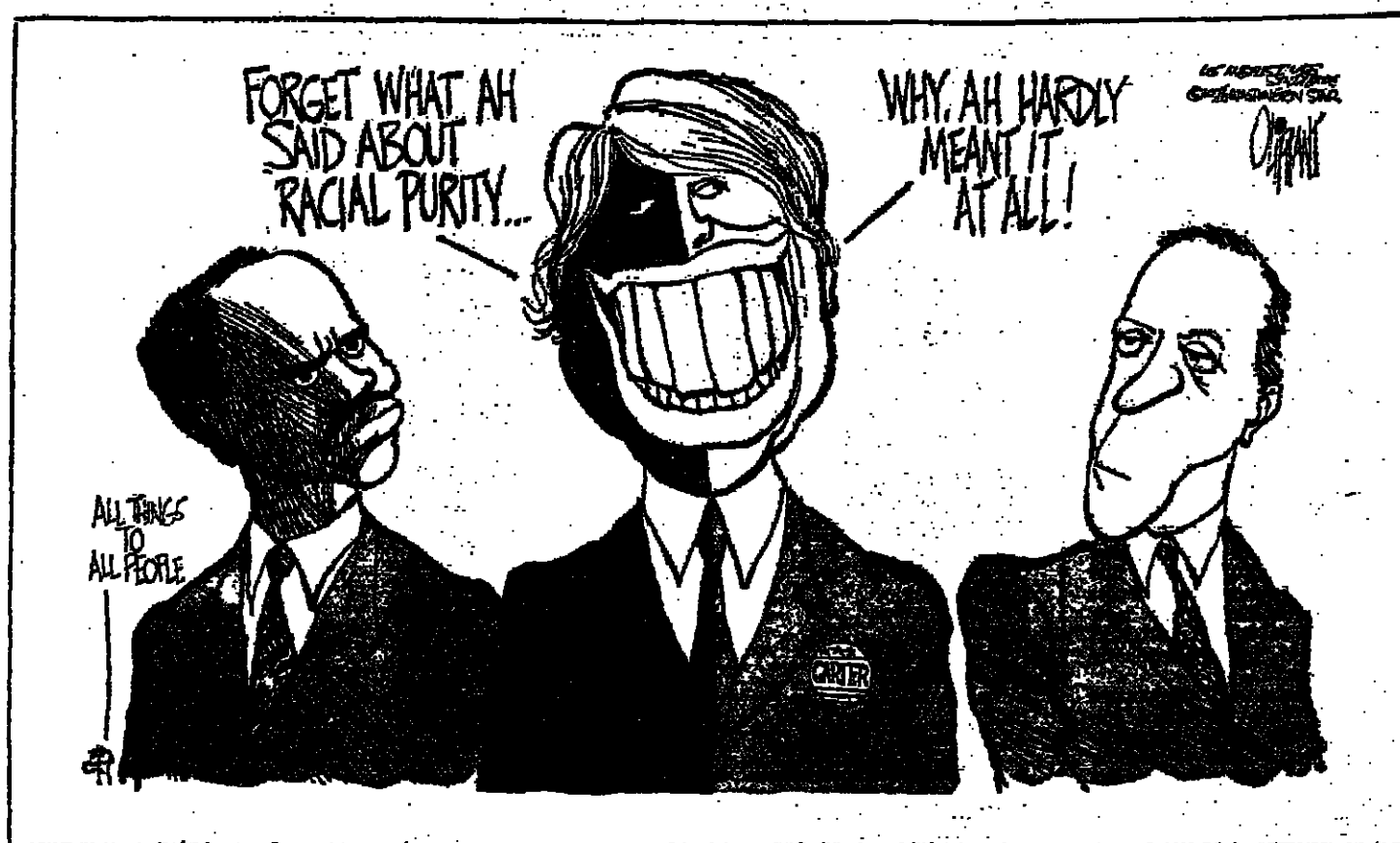
April 14, 1901

LONDON—Future historians will certainly equate the beginning of the 20th century with wireless telegraphy. After so many others, now it is the Cunard Steamship Co. that contemplates fitting an installment of the Marconi wireless telegraphy system on board its Atlantic ships. The matter has been under consideration for some time, and with an eye for extra safety, it will now be done.

Fifty Years Ago

April 14, 1926

WASHINGTON—Recognition of Soviet Russia, which U.S. businessmen have been urging, has been temporarily discarded. The United Press learns from a reliable source that President Coolidge discussed the matter with Ambassador Houghton and other advisers and finally decided against recognition at this moment, owing to strong protests from influential political and religious groups.



The Anti-Terrorist League

By C. L. Sulzberger

BONN.—The three principal capitals of Western Europe—Bonn, Paris and London—have quietly established an anti-terrorist league to combat the wave of violence for political purposes that has recently spread in this area.

West Germany has been concerned principally by Arab urban guerrillas; France by the activities of such kidnappers as "Charles" and "Abel" and by the French security as a Soviet KGB agent, and Britain by Irish Republican Army bombers.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Harold Wilson have been in frequent contact on this matter. However, the primary burden falls on the three national security services, both internal and external, and upon their chiefs: Werner Maltner, Bonn's minister of the interior; Michel Pointatowski, his French opposite number, and Roy Jenkins, Britain's home secretary. The three have held a series of meetings and their collaboration is constantly getting closer.

The 'Pivot'

The participating nations have agreed to regard their own internal contacts as the "pivot" for a broader West European network. Within this larger frame, the West Germans have established close bilateral cooperation with the Dutch and Austrians, the French with the Spanish, and the British with the Irish Republic. Spain's security police are reputed as intelligent and tough, but now tending to internal divisions because of post-Franco political arguments.

This "pivot" anti-terrorist nucleus is not as close to U.S. security services as it would normally wish to be. The reason for this is the conviction of the three governments that only those security forces acknowledged as fully effective are capable of the swift, efficient and discreet co-operation required.

Such is not thought to be at present true for the American FBI (internal affairs) and CIA (external affairs). Although normally these U.S. agencies are considered excellent and prudent. Nowadays, however, it is believed Moscow has found a way to paralyze the United States by striking at its two principal security services.

Anemic

As a consequence of such operations (attributed in large part to the KGB's Department of

Destabilization) the effectiveness of the CIA and FBI is held to have been rendered extremely fragile by apparently internal U.S. political arguments. The "pivot" dominates except within a very few weeks that a blazing new scandal will break around the FBI, greatly weakening its operating abilities.

The three European security partners eagerly await the day when the U.S. services are less flabby and can join in the covert anti-terrorist war. This is regarded as a political conflict which, in fact, employs wartime methods of terrorism and therefore must be opposed by far tougher "little advertised" means than had previously been the case.

It is pointed out here that toughness is now producing results. In France, for example, only about a third the number of crimes involving seizure of hostages have occurred in the first

three months of this year as compared with a similar period last year. Moreover, a far higher percentage of those believed responsible have been arrested. This change is attributed to new arrangements to apply "decentralized action" in putting down terrorist attacks. While most of the activities involved do not find their way into the press, a continual alert is out.

Sow Fear

Thus, for example, within 48 hours of a French television broadcast by Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Soviet writer expelled by Moscow, a KGB colonel arrived in Paris among a group of Russian students started to sow fear among émigrés by threatening reprisals against their families. He was promptly spotted and expelled.

Although Bonn, Paris and London hope their tough new re-

actions will do nothing to jeopardize relations between them and the Soviet government or weaken attempts to lessen international tensions, they privately hold Moscow responsible for igniting as much trouble as possible. In this line, the British are globally disappointed by Cuba, Algeria and (to a lesser degree) Libya. Most Germany and Poland have resisted in the European area alone.

In contrast to the firm response of Western "pivot" nations, there is a suspicion here that the so-called U.S. services are if anything easing their previously rigid attitude against terrorism. It is pointed out that at last month's American conference on this subject, sponsored by the State Department, there appeared to be a general wish to accept the idea of bargaining with lawbreakers under coercion, a concept previously rejected by Washington and losing favor in Europe.

Reading the Chinese Riddle

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The internal politics of China are so personal, intricate and hidden from view that no outsider can be confident about what is now happening there. But the trouble obviously cuts deep, and it will take months, if not years, to resolve what is evidently a succession crisis.

So China's role on the world stage, always tentative, will now be even less important. Which means that Washington has to rethink the way in which it will play the three-cornered game with Moscow and Peking.

The base of the three-cornered game is the deep suspicion and hostility which has characterized relations between China and Russia. The Chinese harbor a visceral fear of the Russians which finds expression in troop dispositions, bomb shelters, propaganda diatribes and wildly exaggerated stories which I have heard all over the country on two long visits. Peking fears both a Russian military strike and Soviet interference in Chinese domestic politics.

An Advantage

For the Russians, the Chinese pose both ethnic and ideological problems of the most acute kind. Soviet celebration, despite the Chinese as the yellow peril, pushing across frontiers and stirring up trouble all through Asia.

Russia. At the same time, Peking is the focus of the heresies which now constantly split and diminish the Communist world.

If not worked too openly, or with too much time-binding, this mutual hostility can be turned to U.S. advantage. The trick is first to engage the Soviet Union in negotiations on arms control, trade and other matters useful to themselves. The Chinese are then obliged to court Washington, seeking the support of the United States and its allies against Soviet pressure.

The United States responds favorably to Chinese requests, thus building up Soviet suspicion. The Russians feel obliged to place a major focus on the Chinese frontier (thus reducing their threat to the United States and its friends) and the Chinese are encouraged to take anti-Soviet positions in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe and at the United Nations.

The present upheavals in China show little sign of any fundamental change in the role of China. Chairman Mao, who seems to be the spearhead of anti-Soviet feeling, remains the helmsman. The remarks made by the new Premier, Hua Guo-feng, are as anti-Soviet as those of the late Premier Chou En-lai, and those of Chou's acting successor, Teng Hsiao-ping, who has now been deposed.

But while sentiments seem to

remain constant, for the time being, China is plunged into domestic turmoil. The present crisis has clearly involved all the institutions and leaders who count in China. The Central Committee of the Communist party has been, by Peking's own admission, divided. Mao himself, his wife and her allies on the left as well as Teng and his allies among the moderates have all been playing hard ball.

So the Chinese can no longer be expected either to weigh in so heavily in direct pressure on Moscow, or to play so large a part in balancing Soviet influence in the rest of the world. Indeed, it has been clear for weeks that the Chinese have recently been pulling in their horns in countries such as Cambodia, Angola, Tanzania and Cuba where they used to contest Soviet pressure.

New Policy

If the Soviet Union is to be contained, accordingly, the United States and its allies will have to undertake a more active policy than has recently been easily. Washington, in particular, ought to be developing much better relations with one set of counterweights than it has recently been neglecting. These are the underdeveloped countries of Latin America, Asia and Africa where Russia seems now to be concentrating its efforts.

Equally important is the role of the allies. The Japanese, Germans, British, Italians and French ought more than ever to turn a cold, fishy eye toward Soviet proposals for help in advanced technology. Indeed, the time is ripe now that the Lockheed scandal is forcing development of a code of behavior among multinational companies—for the advanced countries to work out a common set of rules for the export of high technology to both the Communist and underdeveloped worlds.

Finally, it must be recognized that, after Mao dies, there may come to power in Peking a group less hostile to the Soviet Union. That means Washington ought to think about new—and relatively more friendly—steps toward China which would deal with Peking to these leaders prepared to have relations based on something more than common hostility to Russia.

Carter's Slip In Pursuit Of His Goal

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—The slip in this week's New York Times a quizzical gentleman in a campaign button in "Jimmy Carter—I think is a pretty good summary of the equivocal status at the top of the Democrats' front-runners."

The "ethnic purity" booklet he has brought the first blow to the former Georgia governor's campaign, and caused the first serious wavering among those who were beginning to believe either the desirability or inevitability of a Carter-Vice

As is often the case in politics, it has also caused some to wonder how much Carter has accomplished. He has the nature of the 1976 election and even if his own name were to stop dead in its tracks, it will not—fundamental aspects of the Democratic and the presidential campaign would have been altered.

The first change for Carter can claim credit for a relationship between him and others in the Democratic hierarchy. Blacks have an increasing role in that, ever since the Kennedy campaign of 1960. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert Humphrey enjoyed the confidence of the black community. But in the case of Carter, it seems as if Democratic presidents, and presidential candidates, could aid and assistance of blacks only after they had secured their basic political support from the white community.

Carter's candidacy has of a different character, first and, for months, only in Georgia. He has a record of being a black man's friend. Rep. Andrew D. Young, a black member of Congress, has been a vocal supporter of Carter. Rep. Ben Brown has a group of black politicians who have been perhaps Carter's indefatigable campaigners. In odds, Carter's most important endorsement is the one he received from the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Credibility

Unlike the last four Democratic nominees, who used strength among whites to back up their support from voters and black leaders in effort to establish his credit in the eyes of whites—black union leaders. The relationship between the two is likely to be remembered by others in the Democratic party, no matter what happens to Carter himself.

The second thing he has to do is to redefine the South. In oversimplified terms, for the past decade the South has been seen by most politicians as a monolithic bloc. George Wallace came to power in Alabama, and he was the only one who could most effectively echo the South's appeal—whether it was Barry Goldwater or Spiro Agnew or even Reagan.

That was always a distortion and an oversimplification. In the same period, Wallace was claiming to be for the South, the Communist states elected other men and members of Congress in both parties who were making the racial views and prejudices in their economic and philosophies.

Southern politicians were heroes of the long, long ordeal—from Sam Davis to Barbara Jordan. But if remained for the South and North Carolina to make to demonstrate to the South that the moderate view are dominant in the South. By doing that, he has not increased the chances of Southern being on both sides in 1976, but has changed the nature of appeal all presidential candidates will make to the South—and thus, to the nation.

None of this is offered to mitigate or justify the obvious disasterous language Carter is using in discussing housing policy, which he later apologized for. It is part of his record, as much as the words for which he is primarily being called to account, and it should not be forgotten.

July 1976

Carter In Paris Of Helping and Rich Americans Set Living Pattern

By David W...

April 13 (IHT)—Philosophy has changed since Rockefeller doled out to kids on the streets of New York.

It is now big business, and mainly by tax-exempt means guided by well-paid members employing swarms of lawyers to study problems of Rockefeller, Carnegie or large foundations give millions of dollars yearly to well-known institutions.

To get back to the old concept of giving to the people who need it, the Carter Foundation in New York contributes money to establish community foundations for other groups in the United States.

Opposite of U.S. aid, the Carter Foundation has been set up to help other groups in the United States.

It is the sort of the opposite of the Carter Foundation, where money often flows to foundations that give to projects, he noted. Ex-ample: a desire for closer contact with the local community, the Carter Foundation has been set up to help other groups in the United States.

Next to worrying about who to give the money to is a second concern—how to give it. Because of their relatively modest resources, the Carter Foundation has been set up to help other groups in the United States.

Far from being thought of as too far out, Benz and Stern are highly respected in the foundation world. Mr. Evans, head of the Carnegie Corporation (a branch of the Carnegie Foundation) said, "As they grow older, they will become the elder statesmen. Their impact in the longer run may be very profound."

The longer run may begin this year, when Benz will be elected to the board of the Council on Foundations, which represents 70 per cent of American foundation assets. It is in this position that he could be very influential indeed.

Obie Benz, in Europe to talk about giving money, Vanguard style.

\$350,000 that Vanguard has given away in the past four years. Members' own fortunes come from J.C. Penney, Levi Strauss, Riddler Publishing and Matson Lines, among others.

Benz, a New Jersey-born, Middlebury College (Vt.)-educated heir to a food fortune, started the foundation almost by accident. A product of the socially conscious, anti-war '60s, he had extensive contact with community groups as the first student member of the Vermont Board of Education. He had also inherited a lot of money ("Much more than I need") when he turned 21.

Going westward to San Francisco after graduation, he met several young people from similar backgrounds, all with social concerns and, as a result, slightly uncomfortable with their wealth. Vanguard began when they agreed to put a minimum contribution into a pot and decide together how to give it away.

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business, you're investing money for a certain return," Benz explained.

Mr. Gillies claims that the group's cooperative experiment is the "first new form of institutional change that foundations have seen in 20 to 30 years." He also thinks Vanguard has provoked traditional foundations "to see whether they can improve their own ways of doing things."

Not all Vanguard's members are as visible as Benz and Stern. Several prefer to remain anonymous and one has changed his well-known family name.

Despite their off-beat look and counterculture grunts, Vanguard people are not hostile dropouts. One of their goals is to convince the bigger foundations to try new things.

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By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 13 (IHT)—Claude Faraldo is a screen author of growing importance. His "Thémis" of two seasons ago ventured into uncharted territory. Related to no known school, it boldly substituted cries of joy and annoyance, yells and murmurs for speech and functioning on this odd line, achieved an effective comedy-drama of Parisian tenement life. His new film, "Les Fleurs du Miel" (at the Elysees Lincoln, the Quartier Latin and the Saint-Lazare Pasquier), though quite different, is equally original.

On the surface, the scenario is simple, akin to a Pinter play. A delivery man arrives in a home where a man and wife are in the midst of a violent dispute. The intruding truckman prevents the husband from striking his wife. After the quarrelsome pair have quieted down, he is invited to stay to dinner. The wife begins to flirt with the guest and, her husband disconcerted, withdraws the truckman to the embrace of the visitor, who leaves at dawn. The seduction is realized without either hard or soft porn illustration and its presentation as mere evidence recalls the ironic legal phrase in Joyce's "Ulysses": "Adultery was committed at 11:03 p.m., Dalkey time."

The venerable wife-husband-lover situation is a springboard for psychological contrasts. The wife, attractively played by Brigitte Fossey, is our old friend the restless woman, chained by marriage and child and dreaming of romantic deliverance. She is the heroine of a thousand theatrical triangles, in this case Madame Bovary out on a leash.

But, in drawing the thwarted husband, Faraldo has neatly nailed a less familiar type, though one too well known to movie folk: the bogus cinema cultist. Here he is as he is—a geyser of bathos. In one scene he recites his wobbly credo of stale slogans and third-hand ideas to the bored truckman. It is a wicked bit of caricature of the aesthetic fraud. This is no agent and obedient director's revenge on a general nuisance. Gilles Segal plays the part straight and forcefully in a fashion that reveals how the hollow man's tantrums arise from his creative impotence.

The delivery man, a role the

Entertainment
In New York

NEW YORK, April 13 (IHT)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new stage productions:

Plays

"Face to Face," directed by Ingmar Bergman and starring Liv Ullmann, is a "beautiful, agonizing" film, writes Vincent Canby. Miss Ullmann plays a psychiatrist whose descent into despair, suicide attempt and apparent recovery give the film its shape, a film that Canby says "reaches out to contemplate all sorts of other things."

Plays

"The Last Christmas," by Jack Gilbooley, is about Passion players on a tour of the American provinces. Mel Gussow calls it a "broad, flat cartoon that borrows freely and stoops to everything including a custard pie."

Plays

"Aerobatics" was written by Luna Tario and Joyce Aaron, who also directed and plays one of the leads. The whole thing is a conversation between a "girl," Miss Aaron, and a "woman," played by Jacqueline Barnett, in Miss Aaron's hotel room. The only outside contact is with room service provided by Ruth Dorfman. As the two women "talked at, instead of to, each other," Gussow concluded that "it is the play itself that is uncommunicative."

Plays

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Claude Faraldo's Latest: Simple on the Surface



Brigitte Fossey and Claude Faraldo in "Les Fleurs du Miel."

director plays, is another fully rounded character, a worker with finer sensibilities and tact than his social superiors. Faraldo has developed his sex drama subtly and leisurely, resorting to none of the usual melodramatic vulgarities. His new film reveals him again as a director of high style and independence.

Singer Diana Ross—like Barbra Streisand and Liza Minnelli—seeks to trade solely on her acting talent in "Mahogany" (at the Elysees Cinema and the Luxembourg in English), a non-musical soap opera. The legends of fans who are flocking to hear her on her current European concert tour will be disappointed that in her latest movie she plays not as might be expected—a singer, but a fashion model. The model turns costume designer but, despite success abroad, is beset by pangs of conscience to better the lot of the blacks in her native Chicago. As an actress she has charm and gifts, but her scenario is deadweight.

"Je Suis Pierre Rivière" (at the Quintette and the Olympia) is Christine Lippin's first film. It was inspired by a much-discussed confession.

In 1835 a young peasant stabbed to death his mother, sister and his younger brother. On the way to the police to give himself up, he lost courage and spent a month wandering in a forest, living on plants and roots and trying to meet someone who would recognize and arrest him. Finally he turned himself in, was tried and condemned to death. The king commuted his sentence to life imprisonment, but Rivière hanged himself in his cell.

In his 50-page autobiography, Rivière explains the reasons for the massacre. He loved his father

and suffered when he saw him beaten and tortured by the mother and sister. By killing them, he sought to free his father. By also murdering his harmless younger brother, he hoped his father would regard him as a ferocious madman and not regret his execution.

Christine Lippin claims to be a passionate admirer of Breton and has attempted to imitate his technique, which imparts a certain chilly sterility. She has made the mistakes of most beginners, employing clichés and straining to display a personal virtuosity. Originally this was a short film and perhaps would be better as such—in keeping with the diary fragment which is its source—but it has been extended to 80 minutes for general release. Its most interesting feature is Jacques Spiesser's performance as the romantic lost soul. One now awaits René Allio's film on the same subject, a dramatization of Michel Foucault's book, published by Gallimard in 1973.

Another first film is "Monseigneur Albert," directed by Jacques Renard (at the Colisée, the Madeleine and the Montparnasse-Pathé). In picturing life in a small French town with its cafés and carnivals, it betrays Renard's study of the prewar work of Pagnol, Renoir and Carné. But the narrative (about two Algerian war veterans turned crooks and haunted by their ugly military past) is a tattered premise and only Pierre Noiret's bravura characterization of a lordly impostor on the lam succeeds in retaining one's attention.

"L'Ordinaire des Papes Fumés" (at the Ermitage, the Rex and the Rotonde)—a comedy in color by Gérard Pires—is

about as funny as a funeral. It is vaguely related to certain tasteless farces of the 1960s—"How to Murder Your Wife" and "What a Way to Go," for example—and traces the activities of a life insurance agent, an expert on mortality statistics, who uses his knowledge to murder his nagging wife and his pompous boss. It is not a marvel of hilarity.

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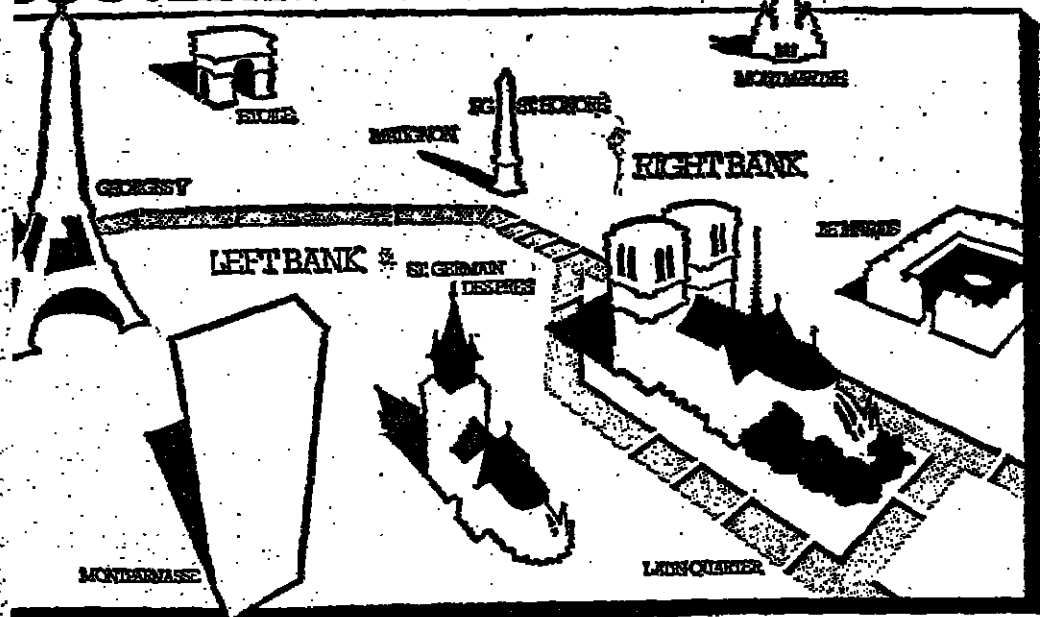
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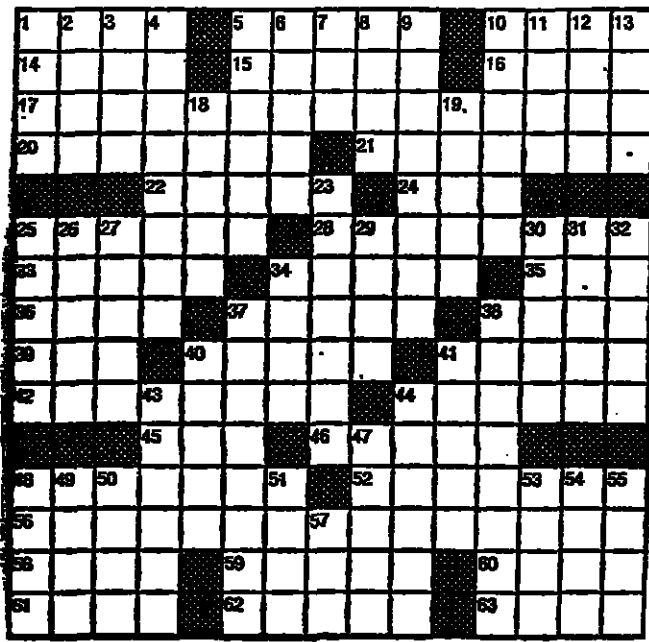
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CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

- ACROSS**
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 - 16 — fix
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 - 40 Hold forth
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 - 42 Diplomat of a kind
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 - 48 Jib, for one
 - 49 Arsenal contents
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 - 53 Uganda native
 - 54 Roof pieces
 - 55 Jet planes
 - 57 A.B., e.g.



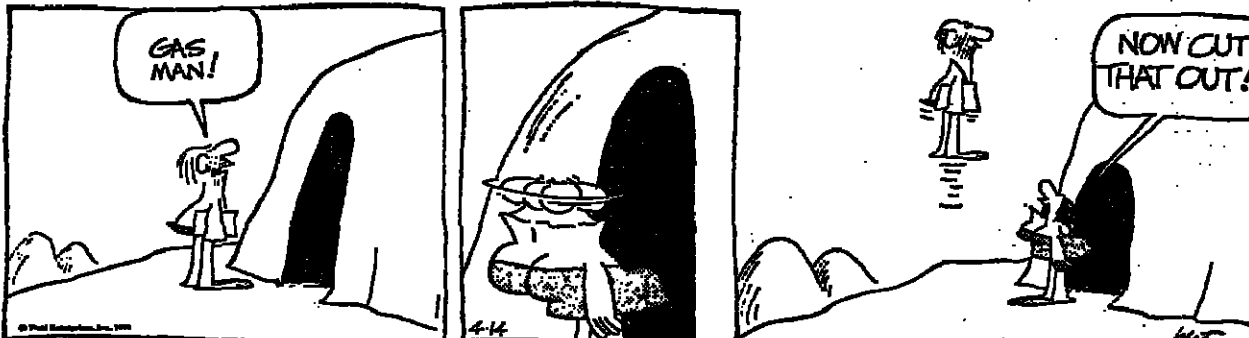
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BOOKS

MADAME SECRETARY

Frances Perkins

By George Martin. Houghton Mifflin. \$59.95.

Reviewed by Bernard Weinberger

THE FRONT of the jacket of this book is a blown-up head shot of Frances Perkins, secretary of labor in 1933. A tricorn hat sits squarely on her head. Her chin rests meditatively on her hand. She looks reflective, attentive and unperturbed. Not until one sees the full photo inside is it revealed that she is sitting at a session of the House Judiciary Committee which was preparing to impeach her. It was not her way to let private distress imprint itself on her public face.

So important was privacy to her, in fact, that she did not make an obvious response to the smear campaign then being waged against her. It was whispered that she was a Jewish Communist whose "real" name was Wadski. In truth, she was a serious Boston-born Episcopalian, who liked to slip away from public pressures for weekends of retreat in a convent in Maryland. But she stunk, instead, to the formal charge, to wit that she had conspired to obstruct the deportation of the allegedly Communist longshoremen's leader, Harry Bridges. She proved clearly that there was genuine doubt that the case against Bridges would stand up in the courts. As a result, the impeachment was dropped. The unofficial slander and the hate mail continued, and she continued, after her fashion, to ignore them.

Martin has written a consistently interesting study of Frances Perkins. It is a study that is limited chiefly by the fact that the author, as he himself admits, relied primarily on Perkins's tape-recorded recollections before her death in 1965. To some extent, therefore, it is an authorized posthumous biography. And although it has a firsthand conversational flavor thanks to Perkins's remarkable memory, it lacks explicitly articulated themes that tie its various parts together—an odd failing for an author who writes on musicians, and should know what a leitmotiv is. Nonetheless, it is absorbing. Perkins was not only the first woman to become a member of the Cabinet. She was also one of the creators of the Social Security Act, and of other federal laws guaranteeing minimum wages, maximum hours, various kinds of social insurance, and the right to bargain collectively. Few secretaries of labor have left so lasting an imprint. And it is easy to forget how overdue, and how significant, much of this legislation was.

Perkins's life represented a victory for feminism, although she was one of those pioneers of equality who flinched no banners, but simply did their best and set their own course in a man's world. She kept her own name after her marriage to Paul Wilson, but without fanfare. When Wilson became mentally ill, she never publicly sought some compensatory relationship—but she

made no elaborate living with him, with that men respond "motherly" figures, prim and matronly early age, but she did any career opportunities. The important thing was the job done, live, avoid needless controversy, suppress burst-out-as when if her sex was a her work, and she "Only in climbing" she admitted that she struggled with various chiefs, she thought, torial critics who that the departing "two-listed man" notes, "I would long and laugh." The book does as a study of a Perkins came of a Man taught her the ship: that position were gifts best lucky people only there to his other education at Mount an era when free privileged to address gress, reinforced in Washington, she told further, "to work for and the millions plain, common, we Perkins, yes, in high officials' conviction and truth.

She belonged to of joiners and do spell of post-college, she joined organized Consumers League, Center Association, a mlitice in safety back York after his death, fire killed 166 workers ed to lobby, to all debates, and to menicallies of bridges to Albany and helped passed which provided inspection and limiting for women and chur her allies there, up to the leader thud, ington. On the way, to be pious without than-thou. When he out to her the sit working within a switched from pollicence to being a fall crat. She also leant the half-lost and, against better dealing with plant players, union head, cians she developed nation of toughness, believing, as Martin, "the work of the by ordinary people made them."

In all a person who old-fashioned integrit Bernard Weinberger, author of *The American History of the American* © The Washington

BRIDGE

By Alvin

After South had opened with one weak no-trump on the diagrammed deal, his partner continued with a series of artificial relay bids. When he eventually bid three spades, South had completely defined his distribution.

Four clubs then asked him how many controls he held, and five diamonds, the sixth step at that point, showed five controls — two aces and a king, or one ace and three kings. North now judged that six spades would be a playable contract, and the accident of South's conventional three-spade bid made him the declarer.

West elected to lead his singleton trump. This is usually a risky choice, but nothing was safe here. A lead of a heart or a low club would have made

matters easy for the giving him an immediate South played low for East won with the club and a club, and only 11 tricks in all declarer after winning ace. The chances of were poor.

The declarer played a squeeze and succeeded in cashing the spade club with a high trump moved. East lost his diamond lead, ruffed club, and ran trump this position:

NORTH
♠ A J 9 8 4 3 2
♥ A K 9
♦ 4
♣ Q

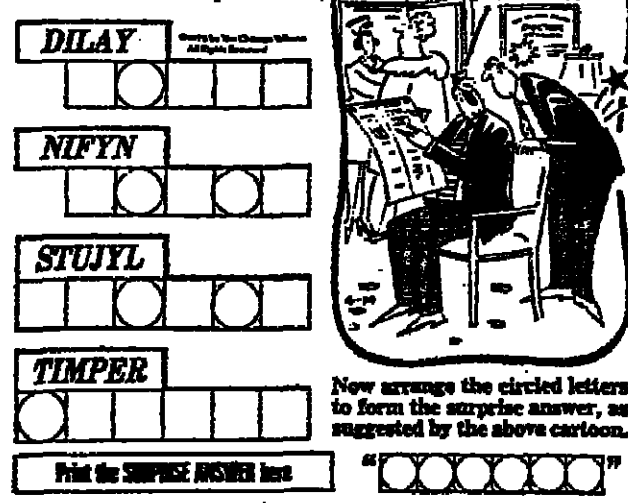
EAST (D)
♠ K 10 7
♥ 8 4 2
♦ 9 8 5 2
♣ 7 3 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
East: South: West: North:
Pass: 1 N.T.: Pass: 2 ♣:
Pass: 2 N.T.: Pass: 2 ♣:
Pass: 3 ♣: Pass: 4 ♣:
Pass: 5 ♣: Pass: 6 ♣:
Pass: Pass: Pass: Pass:
West led the spade five.

When a diamond was king, West had to. However, the squeeze was called off East had four or five clubs in his hand, or three or more including the ten. So South's proposition actually have been made had made the simple play using the heart jack at a stage playing West for and ten, or for falling with the queen when the ten.

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Answers: AZURE LITTLE PARLOR BROKEN

Jolly words

His 39th Career Shutout

Yankees Beat Orioles, in Hunter Special

NEW YORK, April 13 (UPI).—The Yankees' 39th career shutout was a 3-0 victory over the Orioles.

Tom Seaver, who leads American League pitchers in wins, pitched a 3-0 victory over the Orioles in the seventh inning.

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Yankees' Craig Nettles goes all out for liner inside third.

Major League Standings

| AMERICAN LEAGUE | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|-----------------|---|---|-------|-------|
| Detroit | 1 | 0 | 1.000 | — |
| New York | 2 | 1 | .667 | — |
| Baltimore | 2 | 2 | .500 | 1 1/2 |
| Milwaukee | 1 | 1 | .500 | 1 1/2 |
| Boston | 1 | 2 | .333 | 1 1/2 |
| Cleveland | 0 | 1 | .000 | 1 1/2 |

| WESTERN DIVISION | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|------------------|---|---|-------|----|
| Chicago | 1 | 0 | 1.000 | — |
| Oakland | 2 | 1 | .667 | — |
| Texas | 2 | 1 | .667 | — |
| Minnesota | 2 | 2 | .500 | — |
| Kansas City | 2 | 2 | .500 | — |
| California | 0 | 2 | .000 | — |

X-Game Behind Based On 1st Place Team

Monday's Results

San Francisco 5, Oakland 0

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Reported Contract Positions

Jackson: \$3 Million; Orioles: \$1 Million

By Murray Chass

BALTIMORE, April 13 (UPI).—Geographically, Reggie Jackson and the Baltimore Orioles are 2,300 miles apart. Financially, they are even further apart: The Orioles reluctantly would agree to a five-year, \$1-million deal, but Jackson is asking for a 5-year contract worth nearly \$3 million.

For the last 11 days, since they acquired the unsigned slugger from the Oakland A's, the Orioles have tried to entice Jackson into joining them and negotiating his contract while he plays. Jackson has steadfastly refused.

Neither side would discuss the proposals that have been made, but it has been learned that Jackson, 29, is asking for the following:

• A 5-year contract with a salary of \$175,000 this year and salaries in the ensuing years of \$200,000; \$225,000; \$250,000 and \$275,000. That adds up to \$1,225,000.

• A bonus, beginning in the fifth year, of \$100,000 a year for 15 years, a total of \$1.5 million.

• A \$250,000 interest-free, 5-year loan to Jackson's corporation.

Bank Peters, the Baltimore general manager, met Jackson and his agent and business partner, Gary Walker, in Tempe, Ariz., April 8.

While declining to discuss the current negotiations, Walker confirmed that Jackson had sought a 3-year, \$750,000 contract from Charles Finley before the Oakland owner traded Jackson and Ken Holtzman, also unsigned, to Baltimore. Jackson earned about \$140,000 last season and Finley offered \$525,000 for three years before the trade.

Walker said that Jackson would have signed with the A's for less money than with the Orioles because he has his friends in Oakland, he has become established on the West Coast and he has his business interests in the Oakland area and Arizona.

The Orioles are in a dilemma, having made the major trade believing that it would vault them back to the top of the Eastern Division.

Under the ruling in the Messersmith-McNally case, Jackson apparently could become a free agent at the end of this season whether he plays or not. Dave McNally played only a small part of last season. Peters said there was a strong possibility that the Orioles would go to court to retain Jackson if he didn't play the season but still declared himself a free agent.

WCT Tennis Hopes to Enrich Its Coeffers With 'Golden' Balls

CHARLOTTE, N.C., April 13 (AP).—Pros in a \$60,000 Charlotte stop in the World Championship Tennis tour will play for the first time with bright gold-colored tennis balls, less lively and more durable than they normally use. This promises to provide longer crowd-pleasing rallies, since the balls reportedly stay on the strings longer and give a player more control of shots.

Lamar Hunt, founder and owner of WCT, watched the first-round matches. He was evaluating Charlotte as a possible site for one of his 13 "world series" events next year when the tour is reorganized.

It will be organized on two levels. The top 42 competitors will play at the major level, with 38 of them taking part each week.

In addition there will be a satellite tour. The four semifinals from each satellite event will qualify for the next week's 32-man world series field.

Hunt said the major events, which determine qualifiers for the WCT singles finals at Dallas and doubles finals at Kansas City, would probably have purses of \$100,000.

Connors to Play
"We hope to have Jimmy Connors in eight or nine tournaments next year," Hunt said. "He said he wants to qualify for the finals." Connors played in three WCT tournaments this year.

"We want to keep tournament tennis viable," Hunt added. "Big challenge matches have gotten a lot of attention recently, but tournaments are really the heart of the game."

The tournament will begin with a field of 16 competing in a six-day, \$60,000 event worth \$17,000 to the winner.

Two weeks ago, Real was held to a 1-1 draw in the Bernabéu Stadium by Gerd Müller, who was knocked down after the game by rampaging Madrid fans. The fans also attacked the Austrian referee and the Bayern goalkeeper, Sepp Maier, who tried to protect Müller, scorer of the German goal.

For the West Germans, this was piling insult on injury, for they were, as is known, already incensed by the controversial refereeing of the Dutchman Van der Kroft when Borussia Mönchengladbach was denied what seemed two perfectly good goals in the previous round. There were cries of corruption, and it was heavily stressed that Van der Kroft was refereeing his last game in European football. It was clear that if the UEFA was to be consistent, it had no alternative but to ban Real All-European football for at least a couple of years.

Neutral Ground
Let it not be forgotten that Leeds received what amounted to such a ban for the behavior of its fans at a neutral ground where they could scarcely be said or expected to have any kind of control—the Parc des Princes in Paris, during last year's European Cup final against Bayern.

NBA Settles Contract Rift With Players

Out-of-Court Talks Urged by ABA Suit

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, April 13 (UPI).—The National Basketball Association put its house in order yesterday and began turning its attention to its neighbor's house—the American Basketball Association.

After the NBA reached a labor agreement with its players, Larry O'Brien, the commissioner, jumped at a suggestion by U.S. Judge Robert Carter that the two leagues settle their lawsuit out of court. O'Brien thus opened the way for merger discussions with Dave DeBusschere, his ABA counterpart, with the 18 NBA franchise owners still unanimously on record opposing any merger.

The NBA accord with its players will run through the 1978-79 season and have these features:

• A pension arrangement whereby a player will receive \$75 a month for each year of service, payable at age 50; additional cost-of-living increases will be paid retroactively from last September through 1981. The cost-of-living feature was a breakthrough in professional sports labor negotiations.

• The minimum salary was raised from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

• Medical and dental coverage was increased and term life insurance was increased from \$35,000 to \$50,000.

• The total pool for the players, which began tonight, was raised from \$650,000 last season to \$1 million, and will reach \$1,150,000 by the end of the season.

The labor agreement was the finishing touch to the tentative agreement for the out-of-court settlement of the Oscar Robertson suit reached in February.

A class-action suit against the NBA was instituted in 1970 by Robertson, then a player with the Milwaukee Bucks. It contended that the common draft, the option clause and the NBA's equivalent of football's "reserve" rule (which compensated the team a player has left to sign with another) violate anti-trust laws.

O'Brien estimated that the settlement would cost each team \$28,000 a year. The teams have spent far more money in recent years for their share of court fees and lobbying for merger in Congress.

But the NBA is still faced with an anti-trust suit from the ABA, which is scheduled to go to trial before Judge Carter June 1. The ABA is charging that the older league is trying to drive it out of business.

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Johann Cruyff

Cruyff Agrees To 1-Year Pact With Barcelona

BARCELONA, April 13 (Reuters).—Dutch soccer star Johann Cruyff today ended speculation that he would be leaving Barcelona at the end of this season by signing a new one-year contract that club sources said was worth about 25 million pesetas (about \$75,000).

"I'm happy to be staying here and pleased our problems have been solved," Cruyff said.

Cruyff, 29, later this month, said earlier this year that he would leave Barcelona when his contract expired at the end of this season. He has had a series of bitter dressing-room disputes with West German manager Hennes Weisweiler.

But Weisweiler resigned after Barcelona was beaten 1-0 by Liverpool two weeks ago, opening the way for Cruyff to mend his differences with the club.

The Dutchman, whose range of delicate skills and goal-scoring flair made him the most exciting striker in the world when he led the Netherlands to the World Cup final in 1974, joined Barcelona in August, 1973, for a then world record income of \$22 million over three years. He finished the 1973-74 season as the club's top scorer as the team won its first league title in 14 years.

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Actress Terry Moore, 47, says that she was secretly married to the late Howard Hughes for eight years—and she's not asking for a slice of his estate. Miss Moore

revealed the marriage in an article published by the Fort Lauderdale News. Hughes is known to have been married to Ella Rice and actress Jean Peters. Miss Moore declined to say where they were married or divorced and to reveal if they had had any children. The actress, nominated for

a slice of his estate. Mr. Hughes revealed the marriage in a article published by the Fort Dale News. Hughes is known to have been married to actress Jean Peters.

were married or divorced, reveal if they had had children. The actress, nominating Oscar in her role in *The Postman Always Rings Twice*, was married to West Point star Glenn Davis.

Maxine Chesbire, writer of the Washington Post, says she has had a long conversation with Kennedy's reportedly close friendship with her mother. Mrs. Onassis is because of Rupert von Freussen, a grandson of Kaiser Wilhelm. Maxine Chesbire, 31, a princess, 21, a school drop-out, no favor, in Mrs. Onassis's cause, her sources say, he "is current do-nothing."

A young British aristocrat, who has been in the

"career." The prince and princess have been seeing a lot of each other and at least one source says their relationship "quite good." Miss Kennedy is reportedly planning to join her mother-in-law brother in Jamaica for the holidays.

The pie-in-the-eye route has taken a political twist. A columnist William Buckley Jr. is lecturing at New York University the other night when Aereo 26, threw a shaving-cream can, hit him on the nose.

"Kaye says that he is a member for the Vesper Times, a member of the United States Party, once led by Jerry Brown and Abbie Hoffman."

diences and I hit him with shaving-cream pie," Kaye said. "A lemon meringue pie about \$4 and I wasn't going to spend that." He threw it at the conservative columnist because he was "putting author Alexander Solzhenitsyn on a pedestal and spouting jazz about America, love, leave it." Kaye was not kidding. And Buckley continued his speech.

* * *

Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein are \$1.85 million richer.

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* * *

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